

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

## JOURNAL.

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SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

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Those ungracious, not to say jealous, critics who find fault with the President because he gives preference to the sons of officers of the Army and Navy in bestowing his at-large appointments to the military and naval academies are regaling themselves with what is obviously a purely fanciful story recently published in the Charlotte (N.C.) Observer. As the story runs, an Army officer once applied to President Hayes for a West Point cadetship for his son. "As you see," said the officer, "the boy's father is now in the Army, and so were his grand-father and great-grand-father before him." To this statement, President Hayes, one of the gentlest and most considerate of men, is said to have replied: "I was rather favorably impressed toward this young man, but after hearing what you say of his antecedents, I think it is about time for your family to go to work for a living." This story is so preposterous that it would be folly to dignify it with a denial, but it affords vast comfort to those who contend that President Roosevelt discriminates too largely in favor of officers' sons in awarding his appointments to the two Service academies. Such persons either forget or wilfully ignore the difficulties which beset an officer of the Army or Navy who desires to provide a suitable education for his son. Officers are changed from station to station so frequently that they rarely have the opportunity to acquire a legal residence that would qualify their sons for appointment by a Senator or Representative, the law requiring that an appointee shall be a legal resident of the State or city from which he is chosen. Moreover, even when the son of an officer does acquire a residence, the father is usually without political influence so that cadetships, when not made on the basis of competitive examinations, are distributed in the manner best calculated to serve the interests of party leaders. The result is that an officer of modest means, desirous of educating for a Navy or Army officer a son who may be intensely eager to go to Annapolis or West Point, is rarely able to place him there except through the favor of the President. And why shouldn't the President give preference to the sons of officers? These young men have grown up in the Service. They know its conditions, are devoted to its honor and are peculiarly adapted to its requirements. Why shouldn't a boy whose father's profession prevents him from acquiring the residence that would enable him to seek appointment through competitive examination—why shouldn't such a boy enjoy the preference in the few appointments at-large which the President has at his disposal? We believe that all appointments at-large should be awarded to the sons of officers. If, in addition to that arrangement, it were provided that all appointments of officers' sons should be determined by competitive examination, so that officers with little influence at Washington would have an equal chance with others, we should have a system established on the solid ground of justice and fair play. That anybody should find fault with the President for giving his ten appointments to each of the academies mostly to the sons of officers who have served their country long and faithfully is a base reflection upon the national sense of gratitude.

Col. Edward Hunter, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., who published a striking article on "Our Military Judicial System" in the March number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution, contributes a second paper on the subject to the current number of the same publication. Colonel Hunter's first article was virtually a protest against any radical changes in our present system of administering military justice except as such changes shall be approved, after critical examination,

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by persons thoroughly acquainted with that system and with the needs of the Service. The "anti-imperialistic" press has seized upon what it considers the miscarriage of justice in certain trials by courts martial in the Philippines as a pretext for demanding modifications in our military judicial system that would practically destroy the independent jurisdiction of courts martial and make their judgments reversible in all cases by the decree of civilian tribunals. The adoption of this pernicious principle would destroy the very foundations of the mechanism through which military justice is administered—a mechanism which, while wondrously simple, is swift in action, direct in process, and so adjusted as to preserve an even balance between accuser and accused. Colonel Hunter, a gentleman of the finest quality, and an officer of long and conscientious service in the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army, does not contend that our military judicial system is always faultless in its renderings. Nor does anybody else, for that matter. But he does maintain, and with irresistible force, that to condemn and paralyze the whole system because of an occasional failure would be an act of monumental folly. Referring to the preposterous suggestion, seriously advanced in certain quarters, that civilian judges be empowered to sit with military officers on courts martial, Colonel Hunter says:

"Why take medicines which our systems do not require? This innovation seems quite as inapplicable as it would be to have Army officers sit with Judges in civil cases." As to the means of insuring accuracy, promptness and justice in the action of courts martial, Colonel Hunter says—and experienced officers will agree with him: "It is the duty, as well as within the power, of every officer of the Army to qualify himself for court martial service. The curriculum of every army educational institution might profitably include the study of the law 'of evidence,' and that of 'pleading.' The study of works on military law and the practice of courts martial are indispensable. But the judgment and exactness of practiced lawyers are not required of military men."

In spite of its earnest efforts to develop the Rural Guard into an efficient military force, the Cuban Government is making but little headway. The Rural Guard was organized and trained by United States Cavalry officers during the American occupation of the island, and so long as those officers were in control the Guard gave abundant promise of success, but since their withdrawal it has made little or no substantial progress. The two year term of enlistment on which the organization was based is now expiring, and because of the unwillingness of men to re-enlist the force has already dwindled from 1,600 to 1,300, with the likelihood of still further shrinkage. This condition is probably due in great degree to the matter of pay. The Guard is a mounted force, and the enlisted man receives only forty-two dollars per month, with which he must furnish his own horse, forage, uniform and subsistence—a requirement which means that the really desirable class of men decline to re-enlist. President Palma has urged the Cuban Congress to authorize an increase of the force to three thousand and to provide such pay and allowances as will make the Guard attractive and efficient, but thus far his appeals have brought no response. The real trouble appears to be that the Cuban politicians are less interested in creating an adequate military establishment than in forcing an appropriation of thirty to fifty millions for the payment of the soldiers who served in the revolutionary army. Until this question of pay for the veterans of the revolution is disposed of, there will be little chance of any better conditions for the regular military establishment. Meanwhile the languishing condition of the Rural Guard and the sweeping demands of the politicians in behalf of the revolutionary veterans present a situation which is full of unpleasant possibilities.

If the document addressed by Jews in the United States to the Czar was really what it purports to be, a respectful petition, there might be less harm in our Government taking the responsibility of endorsing it and forwarding it through the Department of State. It is, however, something more than a petition; an indictment, in fact, of the Czar and the Imperial Government. The manner in which it is received in Russia will decide as to whether it was well to give it the implied if not the definite sanction of our Government. The accounts from Russia indicate that a vigorous effort is being made to punish those responsible for the massacre at Kishineff, and perhaps it may be as well if we expend our energies in checking the growing tendency in this country to disregard law and flout authority in the attempt to realize abstract ideas of justice. No doubt any one of our school of philanthropists could govern Russia better than the Czar does, but it is not impossible that the Czar may have the conceit to imagine that he could govern this country better than we do. That is the way with benighted foreign despots, regarding us as they do as barbarous and believing with John Stuart Mill that "despotism is a legitimate mode of government in dealing with barbarians, provided the end be their improvement and the means justified by eventually affecting that end."

It is an honor to the memory of the late Major James Chester, U.S.A., retired, a fertile and convincing writer on military questions who died in Washington on May 28 of the present year, that his last published article

was an earnest protest against the desecration of the Army uniform by persons not entitled to wear it. Major Chester deplored the frequent changes in our national military uniform, changes which, in his opinion, introduced in each instance a caricature of some foreign uniform. In its present form, he said, it tells no story of our own military achievements, recalls no heroic deeds, breathes no burning patriotism into the heart of him that wears it. To Major Chester it was a matter of keen regret that the Continental uniform was not preserved. It would have been something more than the clothing of a soldier. Co-eval with our national existence and sanctified by our Revolutionary struggles, it would have preached patriotism, valor, endurance and discipline wherever it was worn.

The War Department has ordered the trial by court martial of 2d Lieut. Thomas E. Murtaugh, Art. Corps., at Fort Columbus, on charges of absence without leave and misappropriation of company funds. It will be remembered that Lieutenant Murtaugh disappeared from his post recently and was finally apprehended by the authorities in Chicago. Col. William E. Dougherty, 8th Inf., is president of the court convened for his trial. The President has approved the sentence of dismissal passed upon 1st Lieut. L. N. Bushfield, 17th Inf., who was tried for various offenses. The proceedings in the case of this young officer, who is a graduate of the Military Academy, show that his brother officers in the 17th Infantry endeavored in every way possible to save him from court martial. They collected about \$1,500 to pay his debts with an understanding with him that he would live on \$50 a month until they were repaid. This agreement, it was shown, was broken by Lieutenant Bushfield. It was also shown at the trial that he drank to excess and in other ways violated the Army regulations.

Confidential reports showing a somewhat alarming condition of affairs in the engine rooms of the Massachusetts, Iowa, Indiana, Wilmington, and Helena have, it is understood, been received by the Navy Department. According to the reports the boilers on these vessels are worn out and are leaking to an extent that is considered in some quarters unsafe. The truth of the matter is, we are informed, that the weight of the engineering appliances on these ships was sacrificed to such an extent at the time they were designed that their pipes, tubes, boilers, etc., were made of thin material which has become worn out. By continued patch work the engines are being kept in running order, but it is well understood by prominent engineer officers of the Navy that the ships should be refitted with new boilers.

The War Department, on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands, has decided to invite bids for an additional \$3,000,000 of the certificates of indebtedness of the Philippine Government bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and redeemable in one year after date in gold coin. A circular issued by the War Department says that "these certificates will be accepted by the Treasury Department as security for deposits of the public money of the United States in national banks, whenever further deposits may be made, and may at any time be substituted for United States bonds now held as security for deposits on condition that the Government bonds thus released be used as security for additional bank note circulation."

Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, a prominent member and leader of the negro race in the United States, who has recently completed an official investigation of race conditions in the Philippines, says: "The Filipino and the negro get along splendidly in a social way. It seems that the white and the negro cannot, and it is just as much a matter of general knowledge that the white man and the Filipino cannot agree; and from the knowledge of these facts I do not hesitate to say that I long for the time when the Afro-American may go to the Philippine Islands and live there as he should and would live."

Inspector General Burton left Washington last week for an extensive inspection tour of the Soldiers' Homes in all parts of the country. It is understood that besides the inspection of these homes General Burton, acting under instructions from the Secretary of War, will make some important inspections of Regular troops. It is not announced at the War Department just where General Burton will go, but it is understood that his trip will extend as far west as San Francisco. He is not expected to return to Washington before Aug. 15, or possibly later.

Officers of the Navy on duty in the Navy Department who are working for a Naval General Staff are becoming more optimistic in their views. The only active opponent to the measure in the Senate is thought to be Senator Eugene Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

Col. J. Milton Thompson, commanding the 23d Infantry, has been invalided home from the Philippines and has left on the transport Logan. The exact nature of the illness of Colonel Thompson is not known at the War Department.

The Navy Register, dated July 1, 1903, will not be ready for distribution before August 1, owing to a new rule regarding the printing of the book which was enforced this year at the Navy Department at the request of the Public Printer. Usually the proofs for the Register were sent to the printing office by June 1, and corrections necessitated by changes occurring before July 1, were made from time to time. This year the copy for the Register did not go to the printing office until July 1, which will cause the delay. The Register shows Admiral George Dewey as Admiral of the Navy. The senior officers in the other grades follow: Rear Admiral George C. Remey; Captain Charles D. Sigsbee (extra number), followed by Colby M. Chester; Commander Seaton Schroeder (extra number), followed by Duncan Kennedy; Lieutenant Commander George B. Ransom (extra number), followed by Edward J. Dorn; Lieutenant Spencer S. Wood; Lieutenant, junior grade, Harry E. Yarnell; Ensign Thomas L. Stitt. There are 106 midshipmen who have passed the requisite course at the Academy and are now performing two years' service at sea, of whom Henry G. S. Wallace stands number one. The senior officers of the staff corps follow: Medical Director H. J. Babin; Medical Inspector George E. H. Harmon; Surgeon Charles T. Hibbett; Passed Assistant Surgeon, rank of lieutenant, Carey D. Langhorne; Assistant Surgeon, rank of lieutenant, junior grade, M. K. Elmer. There are twenty acting assistant surgeons in the Navy of whom Walter P. Keene is the senior. The senior officers in the other staff corps are: Pay Director Robert P. Lisle; Pay Inspector Hiram E. Drury; Paymaster John C. Sullivan, who ranks as a lieutenant commander, and James S. Phillips, who ranks as a lieutenant; Passed Assistant Paymaster, with rank of lieutenant, junior grade, George W. Reeves, Jr., with rank of ensign, William B. Rogers; Assistant Paymaster Frederick H. Lemly, there being only eight in the grade; Chaplain (captain), David H. Tribou; Chaplain, with rank of commander, Carroll Q. Wright; Chaplain, with rank of lieutenant, Arthur O. Sykes; Naval Constructor, with rank of captain, John F. Hanscom; Naval Constructor, rank of commander, A. W. Stahl; Naval Constructor, rank of lieutenant, Robert Stocker; Assistant Naval Constructor, rank of lieutenant, Holden A. Evans; Assistant Naval Constructor, rank of lieutenant, junior grade, William G. DuBose; Civil Engineer, rank of captain, M. T. Endicott (temporarily a rear admiral); Civil Engineer, rank of commander, Frank O. Maxson; Civil Engineer, rank of lieutenant commander, George Mackay; Civil Engineer, rank of lieutenant, A. J. Menocal; Civil Engineer, rank of lieutenant, junior grade, Homer R. Standford; Assistant Civil Engineer, rank of lieutenant, junior grade, James V. Rockwell.

We have received several communications endorsing the opinion recently expressed by a correspondent, that the food served the enlisted men of the Navy is a cause of discontent and of the lack of a sufficient number of re-enlistments. Among others "Oregon" writes: "The mess table is not what people think it is. Some, for the good of inland people, put a big bill of fare in the papers so as to catch their eye; well when you come face to face with 'canned Willie' (canned beef) and dry bread, and no milk in the twenty-cent coffee, after working four hours below, would you ship over? Then go to drill till you are ordered to tackle your dinner, this time, 'canned Teddie,' ('Willie's brother, ham) dry bread and tea. Of course we get one tin of butter for supper; that poor tin is sought for by twenty-two men. Well the next day it is the same. If the captains of our ships would only look at the mess tables, as well as they do at Jack's uniforms, why it would be a fine navy. Talking about the best fed navy, ours is—on paper. Do we get what we are expected to get? No, not half; that is what Jack kicks about. Now I know what I am talking about. I first came in this service in 1886, worked my way up to water tender, from coal passer, was aboard the Oregon when she made her famous trip around the Horn, did my part at Santiago, and then served four years after; but I could not stand it any longer, so quit because of the eating." Our correspondent nods that there are "no dictionary words about this article, but it is the truth." It is certainly of interest as the opinion of one who knows from actual experience the conditions of which he writes, and who cannot be regarded as giving expression to merely temporary discontent, as he is no longer in the Service. The writer gives us his name and address. We know the disposition of sailors to growl, but it is well to ascertain by actual observation whether there is any just cause for discontent in specific cases. Even caterers are not necessarily infallible.

The 4th U.S. Field Battery, Captain Foote, arrived at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 11, shortly after 2 o'clock. It had caught the battery men about two miles away, and they were drenched before they reached camp, just in the rear of the quarters of Gen. P. S. Gobin, commanding the 3d Brigade of Pennsylvania. The march from York, Pa., was a hard and dusty one. The distances were comparatively short, but the weather was hot and the suffering among the horses was intense. During the march the officers of the battery were handsomely entertained at Marietta by a Mr. Rich, who met Lieut. Moore, the battery quartermaster, early in the day and made every arrangement for the camp. In the evening the officers were the guests of the Wildcat Glen Club at the club's country place on the Susquehanna. The last

stage of the march was made up and down the sides of the mountain range that intervenes between Marietta and Mt. Gretna, and some of the hills were steep and rocky, making the journey up a toilsome climb. On top of the mountains the air was a little cool, but when the descent would be made to the valley or a piece of open land would be reached with no trees about the heat was intense. The march was one of the most successful the battery has ever made, and Captain Foote is pleased with the work of both officers and men. The wagon train, under the command of 2d Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel, has kept up with the column throughout the march, and there was not a single wait on the camp ground for the equipment to arrive. In some places during the march the sand and gravel were six inches in depth and the wheels of the heavy wagons sank so low that even the six strong horses attached to the vehicles had difficulty in pulling them.

Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, U.S.A., retired, whose capital paper on the General Staff of the Army published in the Journal of the Military Service Institution has already been referred to in these columns, recalls the fact to which attention has been called in our columns, that the formation of a General Staff was first urged by the late Major Gen. Emory Upton, U.S.A., as the result of an inspection of his military systems of various nations which he and two other officers of the Army made in the course of a tour around the world. It is also an interesting circumstance that General Schwan himself, in 1893, prepared a scheme for the formation of a general staff out of the consolidation of the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments. Of this scheme General Schwan says it "contemplated the filling of future vacancies in the proposed General Staff by a system of competitive examinations and the return of each General Staff officer to the line upon promotion, for a year's service with troops. Neither of these proposals, though approved by the then commanding generals, found favor at the War Department."

Just as he is on the verge of retirement, Major Gen. George W. Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, has made some rather interesting recommendations to the War Department regarding the strength of the Army in the Philippines. Although it is not the intention of the War Department to approve of all of General Davis's recommendations for reasons of policy deeply affecting the Army, it is a high compliment to the 28th Infantry that General Davis urgently recommended that it be returned to this country this year instead of in 1904, because of the excellent work it had performed in connection with the construction of roads in the Island of Mindanao. It may be stated in this connection that the purpose of the War Department to keep about one-third of the Army in the Philippines all the time remains unchanged, and that the recommendation of General Davis that the 28th Infantry be brought home this year will probably not be approved. However, the matter is now before the Secretary of War, and it will be interesting to note his decision.

It seems exceedingly probable that the Slaby-Arco system of wireless telegraphy will be adopted for use in the United States Navy. Although the official report of the special board of naval officers on wireless telegraphy has not yet been made, there are many signs which go to show that the Slaby-Arco has best stood the tests made during the past year by the Navy. Orders have already been issued to provide immediately and before the summer maneuvers the Kearsarge, Illinois, Baltimore, Texas, Maine, Olympia, Topeka and Prairie with Slaby-Arco apparatus, and to establish land wireless stations equipped with this system at Cape Elizabeth, Cape Cod, Cape Ann, Montauk Point, Newport, and at the Highlands. The Topeka has been detailed by order of the Secretary of the Navy to take the apparatus, which has but recently arrived at New York from Germany, to the vessels and stations named, in order that there may be full and satisfactory tests made of the system under service conditions during the maneuvers.

The Provisional General Staff of the Army has been considering recently the question of military maneuvers on a large scale during the present year. Thus far no conclusions have been reached by the staff, but it is intended to do all possible to have large encampments of Regular troops and the organized militia. Maneuvres are to be held at Fort Riley next fall similar to those of last year, and it has been proposed to have a joint encampment at West Point, Ky., in October next of the Regular troops in the Department of the Lakes and the militia of the Middle West. Major General Bates, commanding the Department of the Lakes, now has the matter under advisement, and has reported to the War Department that in case the encampment is held, thirty companies of Regulars and nine regiments of militia will be available. No decision has yet been reached by the War Department as to whether the proposition will be carried out.

Advocates of the dum-dum bullet are now contending that it is really a humane projectile, inasmuch as it knocks a man out once for all, instead of boring a hole through him so minute that it does not interfere with his continuing the fight or returning to it after a brief absence at the field hospital. It is argued by these dum-

dum philanthropists that the modern small caliber bullet is the one that is really inhumane as it tends to prolong war. This is an argument that may appeal to the taxpayer, but it will hardly be accepted as convincing by those whose duty compels them to stand in front of flying projectiles. Every purpose is answered, so far as the result of a battle is concerned, by a wound that disables a man for the time being. Indeed, a wounded man who requires attention is a greater loss to a fighting army than a dead man who can be left where he lies until the battle is decided.

How the ends of the earth are now brought together through commercial intercourse was shown at the close of the Civil War, when the news that American cotton was once more in the market brought disaster to Bombay business houses that had been growing rich as the result of the embargo laid by our blockade upon the product of the Southern cotton fields. A similar experience is recorded as the result of the strike of the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania last summer. A demand was created for Indian coal which is so much inferior to ours that it cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be sold in competition with it or with Welsh coal, the demand for which was stimulated by the strike. One hundred tons of Welsh coal produce the same result as one hundred and twenty-five tons of the best Bengal coal.

There is hardly any likelihood that Lieut. Col. Henry P. Ray, 8th Inf., will be ordered from Fort Wright, where he is now stationed, to join part of his regiment in Alaska, because of the fact that he has already, in the opinion of the War Department, had more than his share of Alaskan duty. It will be remembered that Colonel Ray was stationed in Alaska in 1898 and did most excellent work there. Attention was recently called by the Inspector General to the fact that he was on duty at Fort Wright, although no part of his regiment was stationed there. General Randall, who until recently commanded the Department of the Columbia, purposely kept this officer at Fort Wright because he had already had such long and arduous Alaskan service.

"It warms the patriot heart," says the New York Sun, "to know that the American sea fighters did themselves and their country credit not only as guests, but likewise as hosts, in German and British waters. Nor does it hurt the patriot pocketbook, for the sea fighters themselves, and not the national treasury, pay the shot. All the little extra delicacies necessitated by the social activities at Kiel and Portsmouth came out of the pay and allowances of the officers of Admiral Cotton's fleet and every other American can enjoy the reputation for hospitality earned abroad by his sailors in foreign waters with the comforting thought that it didn't cost the national treasury of his country a cent."

Capt. Cecil Battine of the British army, in an article in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution, speaking of certain difficulties encountered by the British forces in South Africa and by the American forces in the Philippines, ventures this remark, which is straight to the point: "It must not be forgotten that the armies of Britain and the United States had not only to face smokeless powder, but also the war correspondents. However wholesome may be the result of subsequent publicity of warlike operations, the presence of amateur historians and critics in the field itself is an additional and grave handicap to any leader, who is forced to take account of their reports, instead of bending his whole intelligence to the military aspects of the situation."

Practically all of the chiefs of the Army staff departments have made their reports to the Secretary of War on the regulations tentatively formulated for the government of the War Department and Army under the administration of the General Staff. Many of the officers, it is understood, made criticisms of the regulations. It is probable that Secretary Root will return the regulation with the criticisms of the staff officers to the Provisional General Staff with suggestions for changes. It is the desire of the Secretary to have the regulations so made that they will be, as far as possible, satisfactory to all concerned.

Official returns for June 10, 1903, show that the military force of the United States on that date on duty in the Philippines was 22,554 officers and men divided as follows: Department of Luzon, 12,444; Department of Visayas, 4,333; Department of Mindanao, 4,053; Signal Corps, 455; Medical Department, 1,230, and Ordnance Corps, 39, aggregate 22,554. There were 125 garrisoned towns, and 15 officers were attached for duty with the civil government.

Another examination will probably be held about September 1 for the appointment of civilians and non-commissioned officers of the Marine Corps as 2d lieutenants in that corps. Those who recently failed to qualify at the examination in Washington, will be given a second chance at the next examination.

The prison ship Southery, which is now at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., will be in command of Comdr. C. S. Richman, retired.

Under the direction of Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, plans are being formulated at the Navy Department for firing competitions every March for the vessels in the Navy. For the North Atlantic Squadron, the Caribbean, Training and Coast Defense Squadrons, Key West has been selected by the Bureau of Navigation for the location of the permanent firing ranges. The Asiatic Squadron and the Pacific Squadrons will also hold firing competitions of the same sort and at the same time, at points yet to be determined upon. The object of these competitions is to stimulate target practice in the Navy so that the United States Navy may have the best naval gun pointers in the world. The scheme just decided upon provides that cash prizes, increase of pay prizes and trophies shall be awarded for excellence in gun pointing. To provide these prizes the appropriation of the last Congress for marksmanship will be used. Rules are being formulated providing for a uniformity throughout the Service in target practice. All the guns at the competitions are to be divided into three classes as follows: 8-inch guns and over; 44-inch guns and over, and secondary guns below those of four inches caliber. It is the purpose to appoint a special board of officers who will determine what constitutes excellence in any class, and the men who secure the requisite number of hits will receive, during the current year, an increase of pay. The gun crew on board each ship that makes the best record will receive a cash prize, and the ship in each individual squadron which shows the greatest excellence in marksmanship will get a trophy, which it will be entitled to hold during the year next following the competition at which it is won. As has been stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL it is the purpose of the Navy Department to encourage marksmanship with small arms and with this end in view target ranges will be established at many of the large navy yards.

President Roosevelt this week approved the recommendation of the court-martial in the case of 2d Lieut. John F. McCarthy, 19th Inf., who was sentenced to dismissal from the Army on the charge of duplicating his pay accounts. In connection with the action of the President the Secretary of War remarks: "The attention of the Secretary of War has been drawn to numerous violations of the regulations governing the transfer and assignment of pay accounts, especially by young officers who are not yet fully conversant with the requirements of Army Regulations in this regard. The law and Regulations are alike explicit in respect to this practice and operate to deprive of validity all transfers or assignments of claims to pay until the right thereto has fully accrued and the account has become lawfully due and payable. Young officers are reminded that the avoidance of debt, a rigorous economy in expenditure and a scrupulous regard for pecuniary obligations are absolutely essential to good standing in the military service, and departures from the standard of probity in that regard will not be lightly regarded by the War Department."

It is officially announced that Major General Davis, commanding the Division of the Philippines, having made the recommendation that in his opinion reduction in the strength of troops in his command is justifiable, the Secretary of War has given instructions for the withdrawal of three Cavalry regiments and three regiments of Infantry at such time as transportation may be available. It will require several months before the entire movement is consummated. The order for the return of regiments will be to select those having the longest service in the Philippines. According to the present schedule, unless modified by this order, the 28th U.S. Infantry in the Philippines, will not come home until 1904. The 26th Infantry sailed for the United States, July 15 on the transport Logan from Manila to San Francisco, Cal. Mail for the present should be directed to the latter place.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the recommendation of the Board on Construction for a complete overhauling of the armored cruiser New York at a cost of \$500,000, in addition to giving her what will practically amount to a new battery also to cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000. The engines and boilers of the New York are to be repaired and put in first-class condition. It is the intention to bring the vessel to the Atlantic coast for repairs, which may be made at either the New York or the Norfolk Navy Yards. It is expected that the work will take eighteen months. The intention is to send her, when completed, for duty on the European Station. Just how soon the work will begin has not yet been determined, but it seems probable that the cruiser will be ordered to the Atlantic coast in September or possibly sooner.

A despatch of July 17 to the New York Times states that the London Times publishes a two-column article on the United States Navy, in which the writer, after tracing the growth of that Navy since 1895, describes in appreciative terms the efficiency of its personnel and material as illustrated by the squadron at Portsmouth. The writer recounts the impressions left by the meetings of the British and American warships at the opening of the Kiel canal and on the occasion of Admiral Sampson's visit to Bermuda in 1890, after the Hispano-American war. He concludes that the British and American navies understand each other so naturally, in spite of their many differences of genius and organization, that no formal alliance of the nations is needed to cement their friendship.

We publish this week the interesting and valuable report of the board appointed to inquire into the cause of the bursting of a 12-inch gun on the U.S.S. Iowa in target practice at Pensacola, Fla., April 9, 1903. The board find that the metal of the gun was of good quality and had not deteriorated under service use, and there was no evidence of premature explosion. The conclusion is that the accident was due to abnormal action of the powder charge, producing wave pressure. The liability to such pressures is much reduced in the smokeless powder now being manufactured, and the new guns are strong enough

to resist the wave pressures developed even in the least homogeneous powders now in service. This is a very satisfactory and reassuring conclusion.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered to duty as commandant of the naval station at Honolulu, H.I., Rear Admiral Silas W. Terry, who was recently relieved from duty as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard. He will immediately proceed to his new station where he will doubtless remain until shortly before his retirement for age on Dec. 28, 1903. Secretary Moody has asked Rear Admiral Merrill Miller if he would like assignment to duty in command of the South Atlantic Squadron to relieve Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, who will retire for age on Dec. 31, 1903. Admiral Miller will retire on Sept. 13, 1903, and the Navy Department authorities desired to give him an opportunity to fly his flag before that date.

In response to a letter from Adjutant General Hammond, of Tennessee, thanking him for courtesies received in connection with militia matters, Lieut. Col. J. Parker, 13th U.S. Cav., A.A.A.G., says: "Owing to the inexact manner in which the militia law was formulated and the consequent uncertainties as to its true meaning, there have been many delays and obstacles which the Department is striving to overcome; and on our part, we are greatly indebted to you and the militia in general, in that they have refrained from showing any impatience, which under the circumstances perhaps would have been but natural."

Secretaries Root and Moody have decided upon the members of the joint board of the Army and Navy to consider all matters concerning the co-operation of the two Services. From the Army, Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph have been selected, and from the Navy, Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Capt. John E. Pillsbury and Comdr. William J. Barnette.

Lieut. Comdr. John R. Edwards, U.S.N., assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, went to Ann Arbor, Mich., this week for the purpose of inspecting the engineering school at the University of Michigan to get suggestions and ideas for the new engineering school to be established at Annapolis for the midshipmen. The building plans for the new establishment are now under consideration by the officers of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Acting under orders of the Chief of Artillery, tests are to be made at Fort Caswell, S.C., looking to the formation of rules for subcaliber firing tests which it is proposed to inaugurate at many of the Artillery posts. These tests at Fort Caswell will be of the utmost importance to Artillery practice, but for the present it is not understood that their exact nature will be divulged.

At a meeting of the Business Men's Association on July 15 at Indianapolis, Ind., indignation was expressed over the discharge of five members of the militia company by firms employing them, because of the killing and wounding of the rioters who attempted to storm the jail in Evansville. A resolution was passed favoring efforts to find places for the discharged men.

Four warrant officers of the Navy have so far applied to the Navy Department for permission to take the examination this year for commissions as ensigns. We have already printed the names of three of these four officers. The most recent application was received from Gunner Myles Joyce.

The Cuban Senate on July 16 approved the coaling stations and Isle of Pines treaties, and also the treaty containing the conditions for the leasing of the coaling stations. There was not much discussion, as it was a foregone conclusion that the treaties would be ratified.

The 2d Artillery band, which has for some time been stationed at Havana, has been ordered to Fort Williams, Portland, Me. It will return from Cuba as well as the Artillery companies there.

The 3d Field Battery, U.S.A., will leave Chickamauga, Ga., the coming fall, for Washington, D.C. It has been erroneously stated that the 1st Battery of Field Artillery was going to Washington.

#### INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOTING.

American military riflemen at Bisley, England, on July 11, in competition with teams of eight men each from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Natal, Norway, and France, recaptured the Palma trophy, from the largest number of competitors thus far, besides beating by eleven points the score of the British team which won the trophy in Canada last year, and also establishing a "best on record" in competition for the trophy, since the conditions were changed in 1878.

It was certainly a great victory for the American team, especially as military long range rifle shooting has not been fostered much in this country, whereas in Great Britain and Canada it has been specially developed for many years.

The weather opened warm, the atmosphere, however, being clear, with a variable breeze of about six miles an hour. The conditions of the match were teams of eight men, each man to fire fifteen shots at each target at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. 75 points was the highest possible individual score at each range. The highest possible score per team at each range was 600. Half the members of each team completed their scores at each range before the others began. Each team had a representative at the scoring board of the others to check the scoring.

The contest began at the 800 yard range, and was a

close one between the British and American teams. The finish of this range found the former team only three points ahead, with the Americans second, the scores of the several teams being as follows:

United Kingdom	554	Natal	513
America	551	Norway	447
Canada	536	France	441
Australia	518		

Private Cook, of the American team, did some particularly fine shooting at the above range, making 14 bulls-eyes, and one inner in his fifteen shots.

The discipline of the American team, under Leslie C. Bruce, its captain, was of the best.

At the 900 yards range the American team soon began to gain the lead, and at the finish were eight points ahead in the aggregate of the scores of the two ranges.

The totals for the 900 yards range were as follows:

America	515	Natal	447
Great Britain	504	Norway	408
Canada	494	France	401
Australia	492		

When the time for the shooting at the 1,000 yards range came, it was expected that the British teams would regain its lost ground, and win the match, but during the first twenty shots at the 1,000 yards range, the American team added two points to its lead over the United Kingdom and four more at the same range before the close of the shooting, winning the trophy by a lead of fifteen points, their aggregate score being 1,570, out of a possible 1,800.

The total scores by teams were as follows:

America	1,570	Natal	1,300
Great Britain	1,555	France	1,240
Canada	1,518	Norway	1,230
Australia	1,501		

Following are the individual scores of the American contestants, the possible total in each case being 225:

Name	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total
Sergt. J. H. Keough, 6th Mass.	73	69	64	206
Pvt. Geo. Cook, 1st D.C.	74	63	68	205
Lieut. K. V. Casey, 71st N.Y.	67	68	60	195
Corp. W. B. Short, 7th N.Y.	69	66	59	194
Lieut. Thos. Holcomb, U.S.M.C.	66	61	67	194
Corp. C. E. Winder, 6th Ohio.	71	63	59	193
Lient. A. E. Wells, 71st N.Y.	65	59	68	182
Sergt. Geo. Doyle, 71st N.Y.	66	66	59	191
<b>Totals</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>1,570</b>

Sergeant Keough, of the American team, tied Sergeant Major Wallingford, of the British team, for the best individual score, a total of 206.

The Americans shot much quicker than the members of the other teams, and their team work received high praise. Lieutenant Holcomb, U.S.M.C., was slightly injured in one of his fingers by a split cartridge, but his shooting did not suffer by the accident.

The French marksmen had never before fired at a 1,000-yard target and went to Bisley to gain experience in competition.

The announcement of the American victories was enthusiastically cheered.

Among those who witnessed the victory of the Americans was Ambassador Choate, who was accompanied by Capt. Chas. H. Stockton, U.S.N., the naval attaché of the Embassy, Mrs. Choate and Sir Aubrey Fletcher, president of the Army Rifle Association.

When the victorious American team had assembled with their friends, Major Gen. Lord Cheylesmore, who had charge of the match, addressing Ambassador Choate, who was standing beside the Palma trophy, and heartily congratulated the American team on their plucky and successful shooting. He stated that if England must lose the trophy it could not be in better hands. He said he hoped to send an English team to the United States next year to try to bring it back again.

Colonel Bruce, in accepting the trophy, said the team had met with the most cordial reception everywhere in England. He expressed the hope that they would have to defend the trophy in the United States in 1904.

In the evening the various teams were banqueted at the Trocadero restaurant by the British National Rifle Association. The Duke of Cambridge, president of the association, took the chair, with General Lord Cheylesmore and the Lord Mayor of London supporting him. Other guests were Colonel D'Amade, Lord Kinnaird, Captain Stockton, U.S. naval attaché in London, and Mr. Walter Winans. Lord Cheylesmore, Major the Hon. T. F. Fremantle and Colonel Bruce were among the other speakers. Both the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Cheylesmore were honored with American "tigers."

The record of shooting for the Palma trophy is as follows:

1876. Contest began at Creedmoor, when it was won by the American team on a score of 3,120 points against four other foreign teams. Each man fired thirty shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, instead of fifteen as at present.

1877. Won by American team at Creedmoor, score 3,334 points, (thirty shots per man at each range), against a British team.

1878. No competition. Conditions changed to fifteen shots per man. American team shot a walk-over match at Creedmoor, score 1,660 points.

1879 to 1899. No contests.

1900. No competition. American team at Sea Girt, organized by General Spencer from military riflemen, shot against record of 1877, and scored 2,755 points.

1901. Won by Canadian team at Sea Girt, score 1,522.

1902. Won by British team in Canada, score 1,450.

1903. Won by American team at Bisley, England, score 1,570 points.

Col. A. R. Kuser, of Trenton, N.J., has presented to the New Jersey Rifle Association a handsome trophy to be competed for annually, in a rapid-fire match. The conditions will be ten entries of five shots each, the five shots to be fired at a disappearing target within a period of thirty seconds. The five highest scores of each individual will count. Competition for the trophy will be open to all civilians, as well as members of the National Guard, the Regular Army and the Navy being eligible. The competitors will be permitted to use any style of gun that has a three-pound or greater pull, and the winner, besides having his name engraved on the trophy for a year, will have the choice of a silver cup valued at \$100 or \$100 in cash.

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

In order that the new Philippines currency might be substituted for local or Mexican currency as rapidly as possible in the islands, the civil government of the Philippines stopped making payments in Mexican currency with the close of the fiscal year on June 30. This was made possible in part by the first shipment of the new Philippine coinage, amounting to 1,200,000 pesos, which arrived on the transport Thomas toward the close of May, and by further shipments which brought the number of the new pesos in circulation in the islands up to five millions by July 1.

Teams from the 9th Battery of Field Artillery and the 85th Company of Coast Artillery played a game of baseball on the Luneta polo grounds near the walled city in Manila on May 21, the former winning by a score of 11 to 10.

"They say," says the Manila Freedom, "that a furious blizzard has ravaged Montana. If a furious blizzard would ravage the Philippines we would see some fun. The way the insurrectos and ladrones, tulisanes, pulajanes and Monticos would stack their bolos at the box-office and sneak in to get a seat down by the fire would be a caution."

The Spanish gunboat Argus, which was raised near Cavite toward the end of May, like the former Spanish vessels raised, was found to be free from the effect of Dewey's shells below her water line. Only two holes were found in her funnel, and those were from small caliber guns. The open sea-valve and ports indicate that she was scuttled by her crew and abandoned after having been set afire.

Capt. John R. M. Taylor, 14th U.S. Infantry, now in charge of captured Philippine Insurgent Records in the War Department, has discovered among those documents one which is of peculiar interest. It is addressed to "Our Honorable President," the same being Don Emilio Aguinaldo, in which the signers, several Filipinos, offered their lives and property "for the independence of our country," and on the back is an indorsement, which Captain Taylor declares positively is in Aguinaldo's handwriting, as follows: "Leberino Kitionko and Felicio de Cruz, Commissioned to kill General Otis." Captain Taylor has officially in his possession many letters and memoranda which were admittedly written by Aguinaldo, and he declares unhesitatingly that they and the indorsement noted above were written by the same hand. General Elwell S. Otis, then commanding the American troops in the Philippines, issued a proclamation on January 4, 1899, declaring the sovereignty of the United States over the islands. The Filipino attack on the American outposts did not occur until February 4, 1899. Yet between those dates—on January 12—the insurgent leader and self-styled president of the non-existent Filipino republic connived at the murder of the American commander and issued what was designed to be his death warrant.

Colonel Myer, 11th U.S. Inf., received the following complimentary letter, concerning his regiment, from Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, dated Iloilo, Panay, May 9: "As I shall soon be relieved from command of this Department I take this occasion to express to you, and through you to the officers and men of your regiment my heartiest appreciation of the loyalty, zeal and efficiency with which every duty has been performed when your regiment was in my command both as part of the old 6th Brigade and of this Department. It is exceedingly gratifying to tender this commendation, and the more so because it is so fully deserved. Not only has your regiment met every official requirement when called upon, but the mere expression of a wish has had the same result as if an order had been given in strict military terms. As department commander I am glad to say that an indication of what should be done called forth every effort on the part of your regiment to arrange the details and insure success. The hard service of the Surigao campaign has been an illustration of this, and your officers and men have ever evinced the spirit of finding a way 'how to do it' instead of magnifying obstacles and finding 'how not to do it.'"

An encounter between two hundred Visayans, armed with two bolos apiece, and a double column of scouts under Lieut. Hans Frank, Philippine Scouts, and Governor Corrales of Misamis province, occurred on May 13 on the Island of Camiguin, off the Misamis shore of Mindanao. After a sharp fight the fanatical natives were checked in their attack, with an estimated loss to them of twenty killed and fifty wounded. They formed twice again and were repulsed in two more sharp encounters before they finally broke. The killed among the Visayans were estimated at between seventy and one hundred. No serious injuries were reported among the scouts. Lieut. L. E. Grennan, Philippine Scouts, went out after the remainder of the band of insurrectos, and Lieutenant Frank reported, according to the Manila papers, that he expected to have the island of Camiguin thoroughly cleaned up by the end of May.

A detachment of Company L, 11th Infantry, under Lieut. C. E. Delaplane, the Manila Freedom reports, met a band of seven insurrecto-ladrones near Mayan in northern Mindanao, toward the close of May, killed three and captured the remaining four of the band, with a quantity of ammunition, several good rifles, pistols, bayonets and a shotgun. Shortly afterward, on May 22, Lieut. E. A. Macklin, 11th Inf., with a detachment of Infantry and some scouts, met another band of ladrones, drove them off and captured two rifles, four revolvers, a shot gun, two Krag bayonets and seventy rounds of ammunition.

Major Gen. George W. Davis and his staff reviewed all the troops of the post of Manila, May 28, on the Bagumbayan field, and when the formal ceremony was over, he watched from the stand on the Luneta as the men passed him. "There was a very considerable number of troops in line," the Manila Freedom says, "and in general the appearance they made was very creditable. The detachments of the 5th and 10th Regiments of Infantry were not large enough to make so imposing a spectacle as the 30th, which was out in full force. With the Regulars were three companies of native scouts from Caloocan, who were greeted enthusiastically. The stars, however, were men of the 30th Infantry, which comported itself like the veteran body it is, and the Artillery, which is kept looking like a show battery by its officers. The music was good, the marching was excellent and the whole affair eminently satisfactory."

Lieutenant H. C. Jewett, Engineer Corps, left Manila on June 5 for Baguio with a detachment of five men to commence work on the new military station at that place. He was to make a complete survey of the reservation

and the hospital site and then erect a number of buildings for the shelter of men, horses, and Government supplies and property. Later Gen. G. W. Davis intended to send a company of Native Scouts to Baguio as a guard for the post and property of the Government.

Two ladron bands of Montalon and Felizardo, the bandit leaders of Cavite, engaged in a sharp battle near Silang on the night of May 30, the Manila Times reports. In the darkness they mistook one another for Government troops and promptly opened with a spirited fire. A detachment of Constabulary under Captain Hayson arrived in time to see the last of the battle but was unable to learn anything as to the casualties.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. C. P. Helfenstein, of Shamokin, Pa., announces the engagement of her daughter, Caroline Adelia, to Rear Admiral James McQueen Forsyth, U.S.N. The marriage will take place early in October. Miss Helfenstein is the second daughter of the late Charles P. Helfenstein, a prominent and well known gentleman of the Schuylkill Valley region.

Lieut. Noel Irby Barron, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Laura E. Pettit, of Alexandria, Va., were married at the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco on June 25. Lieutenant Barron and his bride sailed for the Philippines in the transport Sherman from San Francisco on July 1.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Easton, of Stillwater, Okla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eva, to 1st Lieut. Charles S. Frank, 17th Inf.

The marriage of Lieut. R. R. Love, 9th Cav., to Miss Eliza Carneal Lawrence took place at St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, Pacific Grove, Cal., on July 14, 1903.

At a tea given by Mrs. Charles Crawford, Saturday, July 11, at Fort Sheridan, Ill., the engagement of Miss Edith Miller to Lieut. A. F. Casad, Art. Corps, was announced.

Elizabeth Donnel Canby, daughter of the late Major Samuel Canby, of Wilmington, Del., was married at St. Andrews by the Sea, Rye Beach, N.H., July 13, to Joseph D. Allen, of Philadelphia.

Miss May Colhoun Vernon was married on July 8 at the residence of her father, Gen. G. R. Vernon, in Oakland, Cal., to Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, of Ogden, Utah. The bride's father, General Vernon, has commanded the National Guard of California, and was captain, 14th U.S. Infantry and brevet major, U.S.A. The groom is a civil engineer, a graduate of the Wisconsin State University, and is stationed with the Engineer Corps, at Ogden, where the young couple will reside. The bride is described as unusually attractive and interesting, and a great favorite in society, owing to her pleasing personality. Her mother is the niece of the late Rear Admiral E. R. Colhoun, U.S.N.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Young, daughter of Major General Young, to 1st Lieut. John R. R. Hannay, 22d U.S. Inf., is announced. Miss Young is at present visiting at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Clerland, at Omaha, Neb., and will remain there as their guest for some time. While the date of the nuptials has not been announced, it is understood that the marriage will take place some time in November next. Lieutenant Hannay is a son of Lieut. Col. J. W. Hannay, U.S.A., retired.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Solomon E. Sparrow, U.S.A., retired, died from carbolic acid poisoning at a hotel in New London, Conn., July 14. The Captain, who had been ill since July 4, left his bed and took the fatal dose of acid. He returned to his bedroom and his sufferings aroused his wife, who summoned physicians. In spite of their efforts he died without regaining consciousness. The medicine bottle from which he took his doses was in a room adjoining his bedroom. In a sleepy condition it is believed that he wandered into the bathroom, thinking that he was going to the place where he kept his medicine. Captain Sparrow was appointed from Massachusetts to the U.S. Military Academy in 1874. In 1878 he was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 21st Infantry. He became 1st lieutenant in 1885 and captain in 1898. He was retired from service for disability in line of duty in October, 1901.

Hon. John Mayo Palmer, son of the late Gen. John M. Palmer, and father of Capt. John McA. Palmer, 15th U.S. Inf., died at Battle Creek, Mich., July 10.

Charles Randall, a brother of Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., died at Jamesville, Wis., July 9.

C. T. V. S. Butler, M.D., a brother-in-law of Gen. W. P. Craighill, U.S.A., died at Shepherdstown, W.Va., July 8, 1903.

James Martin, the sailor on the monitor Arkansas, who was stabbed nine times on July 3, during an altercation with his brother, Charles, and Charles Cater, died July 11 in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., of the injuries received. Martin's brother is under arrest charged with having done the stabbing.

Mr. Chas. Z. Riley, who died at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 2, was a resident of Hampton, Va., during the Spanish-American War, and at that time was employed in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Monroe, Va. He was also for many years connected with the military establishment of Pettibone Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was well known among Army officials. A wife, who was Miss Maude Bodell, of Fort Monroe, Va., and a little daughter survive him.

Dr. Samuel J. Radcliffe, one of the oldest practicing physicians in the District of Columbia, a member of the Medical Association of Washington and a veteran of the Civil War, in which he served as Medical Director, died at his home in that city July 9, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Dr. Radcliffe was born in Washington and was graduated from Georgetown University in 1852 and almost immediately entered the Volunteer Army as assistant surgeon. He rose to be medical director with the rank of lieutenant colonel and was mustered out Oct. 7, 1865.

At her home in Jersey City, on July 11, Letitia Fraser, widow of the late Thomas Clarke Luby, died after a long illness. Mrs. Luby was the daughter of John Fraser, a distinguished poet who wrote under the name of De Jean three decades ago. She was much beloved for her noble character. A daughter and two sons survive her, James Luby, for fourteen years editor of the

Jersey City News, and Lieutenant Commander John Fraser Luby, U.S.N., now serving on the Annapolis. Much sympathy is felt for Lieut. Comdr. Luby, who has lost both his father and mother during his absence on the Asiatic station.

Mr. Melville A. Cochran, jr., son of Col. Melville A. Cochran, U.S.A., died at St. Augustine, Fla., July 13, in his twenty-fourth year.

General Lachambre, who was a distinguished Spanish officer in Cuba and the Philippines, died in Madrid, Spain, July 14.

Passed Asst. Surg. Edward V. Armstrong, U.S.N., died at Mount Vernon, N.Y., July 16 of fever contracted several years ago, while shipwrecked in the tropics. He was a brother-in-law of Mayor Fiske, of Mount Vernon, and was only thirty years old. His wedding to Miss Gertrude Fiske a little more than a year ago was one of the society events of the season. Dr. Armstrong was appointed to the Navy from New York in April, 1898, and was on duty in the Philippines at the time he became engaged to Miss Fiske. He was retired because of trouble with his eyes.

Ord. Sergt. Adolph H. Dagenfield, U.S.A., retired, died at Columbus, Ohio, July 10, and was buried with military honors on July 12 in Green Lawn Cemetery. The casket was borne by six non-commissioned officers to a caisson and escorted by a detail of men from the Columbus Barracks, where he was on duty when retired. Major Arthur Williams, 3d U.S. Inf., temporary commander at the barracks, conducted the service held at his late residence, 509 East Grove street. Mr. Dagenfield was aged seventy-nine years. One week ago he fell at his home and broke his leg, which accident, together with other trouble he had, caused his death. He leaves a widow, three sons, Martin, Edward and Charles, and one daughter, Mrs. Anna Main. Sergeant Dagenfield joined the United States Regulars in 1845 and participated in all the battles of the Mexican War except Buena Vista. He was present at the capitulation of Mexico City and was one who marched into the city. He was engaged in the Seminole Indian War in Florida from 1853 to 1857. He performed garrison duty at Boston until the breaking out of the Civil War, when his battery was ordered to Florida. He was appointed inspector of ammunition in the Ordnance Department from there, but returned to the Artillery at his own request, serving through the war. He served at several posts and was again appointed ordnance sergeant, and eight years later was transferred to Columbus Barracks. Mr. Dagenfield had the record of forty years in the Army and never a reprimand or punishment.

## PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. F. D. Karns, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., July 10, 1903.

Mrs. Willis Uline and children have joined Captain Uline, 15th U.S. Inf., at Monterey, California.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Guy G. Palmer, U.S.A., at Whipple Barracks, Ariz. T., July 4.

Pay Director Lawrence G. Boggs, U.S.N., has been designated for duty as purchasing pay officer for the New York Navy Yard and has entered upon his new duties.

Among the passengers sailing by the New York last week from New York was Lieut. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N. He will report for duty on the European station, but the ship he will join has not yet been announced.

Admiral of the British fleet, the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, who, although he celebrated only a fortnight before his ninety-fourth birthday, had been yachting in the East Indian Seas with the vigor of a sailor in his prime, has returned to England in excellent health.

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Col. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., with Miss Gordon, has gone to San Francisco to spend the summer there with Mr. P. K. Gordon, passenger agent of the Southern R.R. Colonel Gordon will join them after settling his home, No. 2031 O street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Delegate Kalanranole, the delegate from Hawaii to Congress, gave notice the last week in June that the Civil Service Board was prepared to conduct an examination for appointment to the Naval Academy. Lando, the winner of the competitive trial, and four alternates presented themselves. No doubt ere long we shall have candidates from the Philippines presenting themselves at Annapolis.

Sir Frederick Treves, whose successful operation upon King Edward VIII, brought him prominently before the public eye, has decided to retire from practice at the end of July to devote himself more completely to the reorganization of the British Army Medical Service, which he believes can be made the finest medical organization in the world. He will retain his position as surgeon-in-ordinary to the King.

Residents of Nahant, Mass., gave a warm welcome to the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron on July 13, with concerts, sports and other features, during their visit there in connection with the celebration of the semi-centennial of the founding of Nahant. The vessels present included the Texas and Indiana, the torpedo-boat destroyers Dale, Barney, Chauncey and Bainbridge and the training ship Hartford.

Capt. French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., who has been in Washington for some little time attending the meetings of the Naval General Board, returned to Newport as soon as his duty was completed. The board did not transact much important work, routine business taking up most of the time of the sessions. Very little business will occur during the next two or three months for the action of the General Board.

The Navy Mutual Aid Association has just made its two hundred and fifty-eighth assessment to cover deaths since the last assessment. The number of members on the roll on the first of the current month was 808, paying an assessment of \$3,115.38. The following deaths have occurred since the last quarterly call: Chief Engineer Albert W. Morley, U.S.N.; Comdr. Julian S. Ogden, U.S.N.; Pay Director Edward Bellows, U.S.N.; Capt. William B. Hoff, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral David Smith, U.S.N. The total of benefits paid to date reach the comfortable sum of \$862,149.88, and this amount has been paid over without any serious lawsuit or difficulty connected with its distribution. The secretary-treasurer is Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, U.S.N., and the address of the main office is room 100 1-2 Navy Department, Washington, D.C. It is recommended to all members to keep the secretary-treasurer advised of their address and that of their beneficiary.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is passing this summer at Atlantic City, N.J.

Captain Merriman, U.S.A., and family have left Washington for the summer.

General Gillespie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gillespie have left Washington for Narragansett Pier, R.I., where they will pass the summer.

Mrs. Rixey, the wife of the Surgeon General of the Navy, made a flying visit to Washington during the past week from her summer home in Virginia.

Mrs. Colhoun and the Misses Colhoun, widow and daughters of the late Admiral Colhoun, U.S.N., are passing the summer at their home in Washington.

Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., and his mother, Mrs. Butt, have taken an apartment in the "Dupont" on 20th street, N.W., near Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry will leave Washington early next week for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to visit their son, Capt. John Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry.

Mrs. Henry Fisher and family are passing the summer at North Hatley, Canada. Mrs. Fisher is a daughter of the late Major Evan Thomas, U.S.A. Miss Anna Thomas is visiting Mrs. Fisher.

Lieut. M. E. Reed, U.S.N., has reported for duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. Lieutenant Reed and Mrs. Reed have taken apartments in the Iowa, O and 13th streets, N.W.

Lieut. W. P. Chamberlain, asst. surg., U.S.A., is on leave of absence for one month which he will spend in Boston with his mother, who is obliged to undergo an operation at a hospital in that city. His address will be 527 Columbus avenue.

Lieut. Reginald R. Belknap, U.S.N., left Washington last week for a short visit to his family, which is domiciled at Stockbridge, Mass., for the summer. They will not return to the Capital until the cool weather of autumn brings comfort to the city.

Col. C. C. C. Carr was the host of a pleasant party at the races at Fort Riley on the Fourth of July. The guests were the Misses Rockwell, of Junction City; Capt. F. T. Arnold, Capt. Cecil Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Cross, Miss Adams, Miss Burr, Miss Moore, of Toledo, O.; Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Boniface.

Ord. Sergt. James McNevin, of the 13th N.Y., has received notification from the War Department that his son, Alfred C. B. McNevin, had won the first alternate appointment from the first district of New York to West Point, and that he was to appear for examination on July 27. Young McNevin is a private in Company M.

Capt. Alexander B. Bates, U.S.N., has applied for retirement with advanced rank after forty years' service. His application has been approved and he will be placed on the retired list with the rank of rear admiral from July 13, 1903. Col. Robert L. Meade, of the Marine Corps, will also be retired after forty years' service upon his own application on Oct. 12, 1903.

Mr. Frank Greene and Miss Greene, family of Major Greene, Signal Corps, and the family of Lieut. F. M. Jones, 9th Cav., are spending the summer at Yokohama and Tokio, Japan. Mrs. Greene will return to Manila in August and Mrs. Jones will sail for San Francisco on the Sherman and join her husband at Monterey, Cal., where he is at present commanding Troop B, 9th Cav.

Mrs. Orlando M. Poe, who is at her summer home in Coburg, Canada, has as her guests the Misses Perin, daughters of the late Dr. Glover Perin, Asst. Surg.-General, U.S.A. The Misses Perin wish to chaperone young ladies for travel and study in Germany, France and Italy, and may be addressed for further details at Coburg, Canada. They would be especially glad to take any Army girls abroad, and are in a position to manage such a trip with prudence and economy as well as to the pleasure and advantage of their young charges.

On board the U.S.S. Wyoming, Comdr. V. L. Cottman commanding, at San Francisco on July 4, the following excellent dinner was served in honor of the day: Oyster soup, crab salad, sardines in oil, roast turkey with dressing, cranberry sauce, cold sliced ham, mashed potatoes, green peas, celery, radishes, ice cream, fancy mixed biscuits, French candies, cherries, apricots, oranges, peaches, almonds and raisins, lemonade, iced tea, cigars, café noir. F. Norbury, Yeo, 2, Cl., U.S.N., Acting Commissary Steward; P. A. Paymaster H. de F. Mel, U.S.N., Commissary Officer.

Col. Daniel Appleton and the field, staff and non-commissioned staff officers of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., were the guests of C. H. Covell, of Manhattan and Bay Shore, on their annual outing and dinner July 11. Among those present were C. H. Covell, Colonel Appleton, Lieutenant Colonel Kipp, Lieut. W. H. Folsom, Adjutant Toussaint, Adjutant Wall, Sergt. W. F. Covell, Joseph H. Covell, C. H. Covell, Jr.; Color Bearer Wotherspoon, Major White, Hospital Steward Weiss, Color Bearer Bates, Sergeant Major Coy, Sergeant Robinson, Sergeant Major Daniell, Sergeant Wilson, Gen. W. S. Worth, U.S.A., Colonel Bates, of the 7th Regiment, and Lieutenant Fisher, of the 1st Battalion, were also numbered among the diners. Mr. Covell, the host of the day, has been a member of the non-commissioned staff of the 7th Regiment for thirty-three years, and his handsome summer home at Bay Shore is always open to the "boys."

The Bismarck, N.D., Tribune gives an account of the entertainment, a "handkerchief shower," given to Miss Annie Carner Dunkle on July 9 by Mrs. J. W. Foley at Fort Lincoln. Miss Dunkle's wedding to Lieut. W. P. Kits, 21st Inf., was to take place Wednesday, July 15 at the home of her relatives, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter B. McCaskey, at Fort Lincoln, where Miss Dunkle has spent the past winter and the early summer. A dozen ladies were present, each of whom presented Miss Dunkle with a handkerchief, and with it bit of advice from experience as to the management of a husband. Refreshments were served at a long table in the dining room laid in pink, the decorations being wild roses and ferns and the table lighted with pink candelabra. Handkerchiefs were flung into an inverted Japanese parasol suspended from the chandelier and afterward picked out by Miss Dunkle. Miss Dunkle was presented with a large bunch of American beauties, as the guest of honor. Mrs. M. H. Jewell assisted Mrs. Foley and poured the coffee. Miss Marian Newton attended the door. Place cards were tied with pink ribbon bows, and at the back of each was a sentiment for the bride-elect, especially written for the guest of honor by Mr. J. W. Foley. The ladies present were Mesdames W. B. McCaskey, B. H. Bronson, J. H. Newton, G. A. Rawlings, R. N. Stevens, W. A. Dillon, M. H. Jewell, F. R. Smyth, G. E. Chamberlain, W. G. Matchan, A. T. Patterson, E. G. Patterson and Miss Dunkle.

Gen. H. D. Rucker, U.S.A., and the Misses Rucker have left Washington for Nonquit, where they will pass the summer with Mrs. and the Misses Sheridan.

Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, R.N., recently celebrated his silver wedding at his pleasant residence on Ham Common, having quite recovered from a recent indisposition.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Judd, U.S.A., retired arrived in New York City on July 14, on the steamer Princess Louise, from Europe after a pleasant trip, and is now at his home in Hartford, Conn. While in Europe he met Gen. J. W. Clous, U.S.A.

Surgeon J. S. Guthrie, U.S.N., has an article in the New York Medical Journal and Philadelphia Medical Journal, Consolidated, of July 11, on "The Peculiar Case of Lam Ah Chan," a Chinese cook employed by the naval and marine officers stationed at Basilean, P.I., who was shot through the chest by a Filipino mess attendant and afterwards died.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Bowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has recommended that the three midshipmen now taking a course of instruction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston immediately be commissioned assistant naval constructors. They are Midshipmen Hall, Radford and Schlabach. Admiral Bowles has called attention to the urgent need for naval constructors at the present time, and believes that Government work is suffering from this lack of officers in his corps.

Major and Mrs. William Lassiter, 15th Inf., stationed at Monterey, Cal., gave a large reception Thursday, July 2, in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph Triley. From 200 to 300 guests were present, including the officers and families of the 15th Infantry, 9th Cavalry and residents of Monterey and Pacific Grove. Mrs. Lassiter was assisted in receiving by the young ladies of the post. The band of the 15th played on the lawn in front of the Major's quarters during the hours of the reception. Both the Admiral and his charming wife have made many friends during their stay at Monterey.

Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin C. Bryan, U.S.N., has been detailed for duty at the Navy Department in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. He will be remembered as having served a full tour of duty in Washington previous to his last cruise. Commander Bryan's last sea service was while attached to the Asiatic Station, and his return to Washington will be pleasant news to many warm friends. This officer will probably make one more cruise before his promotion to the rank of commander, when under the provisions of the Personnel law he will not be longer available for sea duty.

According to advices from Milwaukee, Lieut. Alden F. Brewster, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on July 13 took vigorous measures against the driver of an automobile, whose reckless disregard of the rights and safety of others had frightened the horse the lieutenant was driving. The terrified horse made no impression on the driver of the automobile, who selfishly held possession of the middle of the narrow road, until Lieutenant Brewster whipped out his revolver and made the automobile pull aside into the ditch. If there were a few more such actions against the many selfish automobile drivers, who have a total disregard for human life and safety, accidents would be less frequent.

For the National Encampment of the Grand Army to be held at San Francisco, Cal., from Aug. 17 to 24, the G.A.R. committee has issued a poster printed in vivid colors, portraying an aged member of the Grand Army of the Republic, with flag in hand, being greeted by California, a typical California maiden, holding in her arms and entwined in her tresses showers of golden poppies—the California State flower. In the distance is seen the Golden Gate and a sun-lit stretch of San Francisco's placid bay. The committee has reserved a sufficient number of copies, which may be had on application at fifty cents each, the money thus realized to be applied in entertaining the veterans during the encampment. Address Grand Hotel, San Francisco.

Chairman George Edmund Foss, Representatives Alston G. Dayton, Henry C. Loudenslager, Sydney E. Mudd, Ernest W. Roberts, Farnish Carter Tate, John F. Rixey, W. W. Kitchin and Willard D. Vandier, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs of the last Congress, visited the navy yard, New York, July 14, and were received with honors. They made an examination of the yard to determine what changes and improvements are needed and the expense involved. A trip was taken in a launch along the water boundaries of the yard, for the purpose of learning what additional docking facilities are needed. The workmen were given opportunity to call the attention of the committee to wage grievances and the matter of vacations. The trip of the committee on the Dolphin has been much more successful from the standpoint of work accomplished than as a voyage of pleasure.

Capt. Willard Douglas Newbill, Art. Corps, entertained at a delightful dance recently at Jackson Barracks. It was an informal gathering, but was largely attended and very enjoyable. The quarters of the commanding officer were used. The spacious rooms in these quarters fronting the Mississippi are surrounded with a broad gallery, where the summer breezes play unhindered by any adjacent structure. Within, the rooms for dancing were decorated with hanging moss studded with sprays of crepe myrtle. Palmetto leaves were used on the walls, and pink-shaded lights were imbedded in garlands of gray moss. The refreshments were presided over by soldiers in their summer uniforms. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel Dysart McAlister and Mr. and Mrs. Henri Touton Beauregard received and chaperoned. Among those present were Lieut. A. W. Jackman, Lieut. G. E. Manning, Capt. P. C. Hains, Dr. Riley and many New Orleans society people.

Branch Corral No. 1, of the Military Order of the Carabao—the first branch corral to be established in the United States—was organized March 27, 1902, with the following officers: Grand Paramount Carabao, Capt. J. F. Morrison, 20th Inf.; Patriarch of the Herd, Col. Wm. S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Esteemed Lead Carabao, Major W. T. Wood, 20th Inf.; Esteemed Wheel Carabao, Lieut. W. B. Wallace, 20th Inf.; Main Guy, Capt. F. D. Webster, 20th Inf.; Chief Winder of the Horn, Lieut. J. B. Corey, Art. Corps; Principal Caretonero, Lieut. J. W. Beacham, 20th Inf.; Grand Gamboling Carabao, Capt. E. L. King, 2d Cav.; Veterinarian, Major J. S. Rogers, 20th Inf.; Chief Vaquero, Lieut. C. W. Exton, 20th Inf.; Chief Herder, Lieut. J. C. Minus, 20th Inf.; Main Guard, Capt. Charles Crawford, 20th Inf.; Chief the Mud and Chief of the Dust, Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf. Several meetings have been held since that date, which have been greatly enjoyed by the members.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Col. William P. Hall, U.S.A., her children and her sister, Miss Corinne Blackburn, have left Washington for the summer.

Mrs. Francis W. Ralston, who recently returned from Europe, is spending a few days at Fort Adams, Newport, with her husband, Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, U.S.A.

Elihu Root, Jr., son of the Secretary of War, and his classmate, Frederick B. Bastian, reached New York, July 12, after walking two weeks on the road from Clinton, Oneida county, where they finished the year at Hamilton College. They walked 200 miles.

Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis, U.S.N., now on duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard, has been granted a discharge in bankruptcy in the Norfolk Federal Court. Commander Curtis was interested in the firm of Woodley and Co., jewelers, which went into bankruptcy some time ago.

Major Luther R. Hare, 12th Cav., has been found physically incapacitated by a medical board for further active service and ordered placed on the retired list. Captain Victor H. Bridgeman, Art. Corps, has been found physically incapacitated for promotion, and, as soon as he is eligible for promotion will be retired with the rank of major.

Rear Admiral Francis A. Cook, U.S.N., is at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, where he is slowly recovering from a serious illness. He broke down in April, just as he was preparing to leave this country for Germany, and has been laid up ever since. He is now able to be out part of the day, and expects soon to go to his old home in Northampton, Mass.

In a race for boat crews of the U.S.S. Sylph at Oyster Bay, N.Y., July 15, arranged by President Roosevelt, for which he offered cash prizes amounting to \$45 for the crews getting first and second places, the Roosevelt children lent their trim little skiffs for use of the seamen. Boat No. 1, rowed by Rogers and Goldsborough, with Kulman as coxswain, won by four lengths.

The Lawrence, Kas., Gazette tells a story of the soldiers who are operating the emergency ferry across the Kaw. Lieut. H. W. Stickel, in charge of the boat, gave the command "Let go the wench!" meaning the drum upon which the cable is wound. An old colored mammy on the ferry was somewhat startled but managed to say: "No, no, honey, doan you worry. Dey hain't nobody touchin' me."

Marion Butler, ex-United States Senator from North Carolina, has closed a contract with the Boer General, Joubert, for 100,000 acres of land, to be used for colonization purposes by the Boers. The tract is located between the Soto La Marina River and the Carnazal River and fronts for the entire distance on the Gulf of Mexico. An option was also taken on an additional 100,000 acres. The land was owned by a New York syndicate.

Lieut. Henry V. Butler, U.S.N., has been detailed for duty at the Naval War College, Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, and will remain there until the completion of the course, when he will probably receive an assignment to sea duty. The exercises at the Naval War College the coming session will be of far greater interest than any which have preceded, and it is not too much to say that the curriculum there has more than justified the efforts which have been made for the continuance of the school.

John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is preparing to publish this fall a work under the title "The New American Navy." It will be issued in two volumes by the Outlook Company and will deal with the history of our Navy before, during and after the war with Spain: will tell of the preparation which made the wonderful achievements of the Spanish War possible; of the great actions in Manila Harbor and Santiago, and of the building up of an effective and worthy navy still going on. It will be fully illustrated.

With regard to the discussion as to who is the oldest living graduate of the United States Military Academy, Major Lotus Niles, U.S.A., has sent the following interesting communication to the New York Times: "In your issue of June 23, 1903, there appears a letter in which it is stated that Col. John Beardsley of the class of 1841, now living at Athens, N.Y., is the oldest living graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Reference is made in the letter to a statement previously published in The Times to the effect that Gen. Samuel G. French, class of 1843, now living at Pensacola, Fla., is the oldest living graduate. This is not a matter of any great consequence, but as long as it is under discussion it is just as well that the facts be stated correctly. In Bulletin No. 3, issued at West Point in May, 1903, by the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, it is stated on page 17 that the oldest living graduate of that institution is Gen. Thomas A. Morris, of the class of 1834, now living at 1,206 North New Jersey street, Indianapolis, Ind. In that bulletin also appear the names of living graduates of the classes of 1835, 1837, and 1840, all of whom are presumably older than either Colonel Beardsley or General French."

Lieut. William K. McCue, 1st Inf., who recently returned from the Philippines and was married in San Francisco although he already had a wife in Cincinnati, has been pronounced insane by Surg. Francis J. Ives, who examined him at Fort Sheridan, and has been ordered to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, D.C. The papers in the case show that last March when stationed in the Philippines, Lieutenant McCue wrote a long and rambling letter to the Adjutant General of the Division of the Philippines, in which he stated that he was insane from the hardships of his long duty in the Island of Samar, and in which he requested that his resignation as an officer of the Army be accepted. He was at the time placed in a hospital in Manila, but finally pronounced sane and ordered home. Major Ives says: "I hereby certify that I have examined 1st Lieut. William K. McCue, 1st Inf., and have investigated all available facts pertaining to his mental condition and believe him to be suffering from dementia. This officer served for a long period of time in an isolated station in the Philippine Islands, where the duties were arduous and trying. He subsequently was under treatment in one of the hospitals at or near Manila, where he remained until the early portion of May, when he proceeded to the United States, arriving in San Francisco on June 6, 1903. During this period it is believed he was under observation for mental unsoundness. He has had attacks of mental aberration during which all recollection of certain persons and places seemed obliterated. He has shown signs of suicidal inclination, although there is no evidence of his making a direct attempt upon his life."

July 18, 1903.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Frank E. Harris, Art. Corps, at Fort Monroe, Va., July 6.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Samuel Seay, jr., 23d Inf., at San Francisco, July 10. The baby is a grandson of Lieut. Col. Henry R. Tilton, U.S.A.

Mrs. Mary Comfort Leefe and Miss Leefe, widow and daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John George Leefe, are spending the summer with Mrs. Katherine M. Laurence at 302 Park avenue, Orange, N.J.

Mrs. Leigh, wife of Lieut. Richard H. Leigh, U.S.N., is at 89 Mount Vernon street, Boston, Mass. Lieutenant Leigh is on duty at Boston, and will be on the U.S.S. Cleveland when that vessel is commissioned.

At the annual meeting, July 4, 1903, of the Society of the Cincinnati, Richmond, Va., Capt. Robert S. Cowelson, U.S.A., was elected to membership by primogeniture descent from his ancestor, Capt. Robert Cowelson, of the Continental line and charter member of the Cincinnati.

United States Minister Bryan at Lisbon, Portugal, has telegraphed the State Department that the King of Portugal has informed him that he is preparing festivities for the officers and crews of the U.S.S. Kearsarge and the other American ships expected there. The Kearsarge will not visit Lisbon, but the other vessels of the European Squadron will.

The President has designed two ministers to take the examination for appointment as chaplain in the Army to fill the two vacancies now existing. They are Rev. Bruce Brown, of the Christian Church, who will be examined at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Father Andrew C. Murphy, of the Roman Catholic Church, who will be examined in New York City.

Of the twenty-one candidates recently examined for appointment as assistant paymasters in the Navy only seven passed. The successful candidates follow in the order in which they passed their examinations: Messrs. Watrous, Paters, Stalnacker, Mayo, Holmes, Maupin and Sanderson. These gentlemen will immediately be commissioned assistant paymasters in the Navy, and ordered to duty at various stations.

The resignation of Lieut. Gilbert Chase, of the Navy, has been accepted by the President to take effect Oct. 10 next. Lieutenant Chase has been detached from the Texas and ordered to his home for leave of absence awaiting the date upon which his resignation takes effect. Lieutenant Chase entered the Navy in September, 1893, being appointed from Virginia.

Louis C. Hamilton, the lieutenant who was allowed to resign last February for the good of the Service, is the swindler who impersonated Lieut. William E. Murray, and who has forged the names of many officers in the Army. No clue to his whereabouts has yet been discovered. Hamilton was appointed from the ranks to a 2d lieutenancy in the Artillery Corps, July 1, 1901, being at the time a corporal in the Signal Corps.

Miss Sibyl Moore, of Toledo, O., is the guest of Mrs. J. J. Boniface at Fort Riley, Kas. Lieut. and Mrs. Boniface chaperoned a merry party of young people at the races on the Fourth of July. "The Drag" held Lieut. C. C. Carson, Lieut. Beverly F. Browne, Lieut. J. P. Farrell, Art. Corps, Lieut. and Mrs. Boniface also entertained delightfully at dinner on Friday evening, July 3. The guests were Mrs. Henry A. Morrow, Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Cameroy, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Davis, Sub. Dept.

The President, acting upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War, has taken unusual action in the case of 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, Art. Corps, who was dropped from the Army from July 10, because he failed to pass his second examination for promotion. Lieutenant Sherburne has been reappointed by the President to be a 2d lieutenant and assigned to the Cavalry arm of the Service. This action was taken because of the excellent record of Lieutenant Sherburne, who was a member of the party which rescued Lieutenant Gilmore, who was captured by the Filipinos, and who has performed most meritorious service on other occasions. In view of the fact that Lieut. Sherburne failed in his examination for promotion only in ballistics, he is deemed worthy of a commission in the Army, and has been given another chance.

#### ATHLETICS IN THE ARMY.

G.O. 16, H.Q.D.E., July 9, 1903, provides for an elaborate system of athletics. With the exception of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, the entire command will exercise daily for not less than half an hour in calisthenic or athletic exercises, competitors for athletic meets being selected from those who excel. An officer at each post, designated as athletic representative, will have charge. He will submit monthly a progressive course of daily instruction. On one day in the last week of the months of March, April, May, June, July and August all duty, except necessary guard and fatigue, will be dispensed with and the day devoted to a post athletic meet. The program will be published in ample time for preparation and full report of the winners and records will be made. At least one man from each company or troop will be designated to take part. Rules of the Intercollegiate Track Association will apply so far as possible. Prizes will be provided for when possible from the profits of the post exchange. A winner will not be allowed to again compete in that year at that post in the same event except for selection for the district meet. Competitions between posts in the same athletic district will be encouraged in every way. Post teams will compete at a district athletic meet in September of each year under the charge of a District Board of Athletics composed of the athletic representatives of the posts competing. The post commander will appoint the referees and other necessary officials.

For competitions among contiguous posts the sixty-seven posts in the department and grouped into ten Athletic Districts. The district team for the department meet will consist of the winners of the different classes of events at the district meet.

As soon as possible after the district athletic meet in 1904, there will be held a Department Athletic Meet at West Point, N.Y. Captain J. R. Lindsey, 15th Cavalry, A.D.C., is announced as representative for department athletics. For the department meet on amount equal to two dollars for each organization participating will be subscribed by each post fund and each officer in the department is requested to subscribe one dollar.

Winners will constitute the department athletic team. There must be at least three competitors in each class. The members of the Department Team will be

known as the "Champion (class) of the Department of the East for the year ( )." To each member will be given a suitable insignia. Members of the department team cannot again compete in the department meet. Special competitions for "champions" will be devised later. The meet in August this year will be the ordinary post athletic meet.

The description of events includes hasty entrenching, bayonet race, equipment race, tent pegging, jumping, skirmishing mounts. In all military events the military appearance and bearing of the man will receive consideration in determining the winners.

#### SIGNAL CORPS NOTES.

The cableship Burnside arrived at Sitka July 7 and Juneau July 9. Captain Russel with the Burnside is now engaged in laying a cable between Skagway and Haines Mission. Captain Burnell, on duty the last three years in the Yukon Valley, has joined Captain Russel on the Burnside, which transport is under charge of Lieutenant Chandler, Signal Corps.

First Lieut. Conrad H. Lanza, Art. Corps, has successfully passed his examination for detail in the Signal Corps, with which he will shortly go on duty. While the detail is for four years, it is evident that Lieutenant Lanza will be relieved before this date by his promotion to a captaincy in the Artillery Corps.

It is learned that the Proteus is being fitted out as a cable ship in the Philippines to replace the Burnside. She will be under the control of Captain Saltzman, Signal Corps, the only subordinate officer in the Philippines who has had experience in repairing and laying cables.

Lieutenant Higgins, 30th Inf., on duty with the Signal Corps, is assigned to duty at Manila as superintendent of the military telegraphs.

There are eleven vacancies in the Signal Corps, for which no applications have been made. The need of officers for this Corps is evidenced by the fact that there is now no signal officer on duty at any headquarters between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Capt. E. B. Ives, Signal Corps, has gone on sick leave for three months. His station is Denver, Colorado.

General Greely sails on the steamer Bleucher on July 23 to attend the International Wireless Telegraph Conference at Berlin. Owing to the great pressure of official business General Greely returns immediately on the adjournment of the Conference and expects, it is understood, to sail from Hamburg on Aug. 20. The object of this conference is to formulate regulations under which wireless telegraphy shall be used between different countries.

The Secretary of War has decided to have maneuvers at West Point, Kentucky and Fort Riley, Kas., according to the suggestions and recommendations contained in the reports of the Provisional General Staff, as approved, as follows: In the Departments of California, Columbia, Dakota, Colorado, Texas and the East no joint maneuvers at West Point, Kentucky, is approved. The plans of Major General Bates, for combined maneuvers at West Point, and Kentucky is approved. The plans recommended by General Bates follow: The maneuvers will be held in October, and the following troops will take part: From Wisconsin, 1 regiment of Infantry; Michigan, 3 regiments of Infantry; Indiana, 3 regiments of Infantry, 1 Battery of Artillery; Kentucky, 2 regiments of Infantry, 3 Batteries of Light Artillery, making 6,800 officers and men. Regular regiments will compose 25 companies of Infantry, 2 troops of Cavalry and 2 field batteries. The site for the maneuvers at the West Point tract is 20,000 acres of land, 25 west of Louisville, Ky. The land is offered free to the Government for the maneuvers, but the General Staff recommends that it be leased at a cost of not exceeding \$1,000 per acre. The General Staff also recommends that the 7th Regiment of Cavalry, stationed at Chickamauga be available for these maneuvers. In the Department of Missouri it is recommended that Major General Bates be authorized to carry out combined field maneuvers at Fort Riley. General Bates recommends that the Governors of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas be requested to designate each one regiment of Infantry for maneuvers at Fort Riley, and that each be organized and have the same enlisted strength as Regular regiments of Infantry. The militia will be brigaded with Regular troops, all under the command of a Regular brigadier general. The contingent of Regular troops at Fort Riley will be larger than at the maneuvers of last year by at least three regiments.

#### THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.  
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.  
Secretary of War—Ellsworth Root.  
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.  
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

S.O. JULY 16, H.Q.A., A.G.O.  
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry Parshall, 22d Inf. is extended one month and twenty days.

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav.

The following changes are ordered in Quartermaster's Department: Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, Asst. Q.M.G., from duty in the Philippine Islands, to report for duty in Department of Lakes. Major Viller relieved from duty as Asst. Chief Quartermaster, Department of Lakes, to proceed to Omaha, Neb. Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Deputy Q.M. General, relieved in charge of general depot St. Louis, Mo., to Governor's Island, N.Y. Lieut. Col. Theo. E. True, Deputy Q.M.G., relieved charge and general depot Quartermaster's Department, Washington, to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas. Lieut. Col. J. L. Clem, to proceed to Manila. Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Patton, to San Francisco, for duty as Chief Quartermaster. Lieut. Col. Hyde, to proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as Chief Quartermaster. Lieut. Col. G. E. Pond, to Washington, D.C.

Major Robert R. Stevens, relieved duty in Philippines to San Francisco.

Capt. George G. Bailey, to Seattle, Wash.

Major Bingham to New York city, and take charge of general depot and business of Army transport service.

Captain Winthrop S. Wood, to New York city.

Major I. W. Little, to Washington, D.C., for duty. Major Carroll A. Devol, to assume charge of general depot of Q.M. Department, San Francisco, Cal. Major

Thos. Cruse, to St. Louis. Captain Ira L. Fredendall, from Philippines to Boston. Capt. A. M. Palmer, granted three months' leave and to proceed to Manila, P.I., for duty. Capt. Moses G. Zalinaki, from Philippines to Omaha.

Capt. M. Slavens, from Newport, R.I., to Washington, for duty. Capt. Joseph T. Crabb, from San Juan, to Washington, D.C. Captain B. F. Cheatham to Indianapolis, Ind., and assume charge construction of new post. Capt. Joseph T. Davidson, from Philippines to San Francisco. Capt. Charles T. Baker to report officer in charge general depot Quartermaster's Department, San Francisco, for duty as assistant. Capt. Harry L. Pettus, from Fort Hamilton to Manila. Captain Frank A. Grant from Manila to San Francisco. Capt. Archibald W. Butt to report Q.M.G. of Army for duty at his office.

Capt. George P. White, U.S. Cavalry, to report to commanding general, Department of California.

Capt. Howard W. French, U.S. Inf., from Manila to San Francisco.

Recommendations regarding officers not regularly of Q.M.G. Department: Capt. M. G. Spinks, A.C., to be assigned to charge of quartermaster's duties, Baltimore, Md. Lieut. H. T. Matthews, A.C., assigned charge of construction work at Key West Barracks. Capt. S. B. Bootes, chief commissary, assigned charge of construction work at Fort Sam Houston. Capt. George O. Cross, 4th Cav., assigned charge of construction work at Fort Riley.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, relieved from duty Georgia State troops and return to proper station.

First Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, A.C., detailed to general recruiting service and to Omaha, Neb., relieving 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, A.C.

#### CIRCULAR 30, JULY 2, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

The removal of name and direction plates when painting field, siege and seacoast gun carriages has frequently resulted in their being assembled to the wrong carriage when replaced, which interferes with the keeping of a proper record of each carriage.

The trunnion brackets for telescopic sights for seacoast gun carriages have also frequently been removed from the trunnions of the guns when painting, requiring a new adjustment of such brackets to bring the line of collimation of the sight parallel to the axis of the bore of the gun when re-assembled.

The removal of the above parts is unnecessary for the purpose of painting guns and carriages and this practice is forbidden.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 97, JULY 7, H.Q.A., A.G.O.  
Describes public lands and buildings belonging to the United States in the Island of Porto Rico reserved for military, naval, light-house, marine hospital, post-offices, custom houses, United States courts, and other public purposes at the following places: Main reservation, San Juan, Porto Rico; La Palma Bastion, San Juan, Porto Rico; San Sebastian Guardhouse, San Juan, Porto Rico; Water Front, San Juan, Porto Rico; Santo Domingo Barracks, San Juan, Porto Rico; Henry Barracks, Cayey, Porto Rico; Barracks, near Albonito, Porto Rico; Aguadilla Barracks and Fort, Aguadilla, Porto Rico; Mayaguez Hospital, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; Mayaguez Barracks, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; Mayaguez Fort, Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

G.O. 98, JULY 7, H.Q.A., A.G.O.  
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of the provisions of General Orders, No. 82, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's office, dated June 3, 1903, as requires the attachment of a sling to the U.S. magazine carbine, caliber .30, is revoked, except for those carbines issued to and in the hands of troops of the Engineer Corps.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 1, General Orders, No. 126, December 16, 1902, from this office, and the note at the foot of subdivision "(a)," paragraph 3, of the same order, are revoked, and the following substituted therefor:

I. The object of this examination is to ascertain in each battery the qualified gunners by their absolute and relative excellence in comprehending and mastering the prescribed instruction. The examination will take place at the posts where the respective batteries may be serving and will be separate for each battery. The examination will be held each year during the month of May on such date as the department commander may designate.

Note.—The foregoing applies to field batteries equipped with 3.2-inch rifles. For batteries equipped with the 5-inch rifle or the 7-inch howitzer the average time of laying will be taken as fifty seconds instead of forty, and credits will be figured from that as a basis on the same principle as above described.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adj't. Gen., Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 99, JULY 8, H.Q.A., A.G.O.  
Announces that the target year for all arms of the Service, except for small arms practice, will begin July 1 and end June 30, for small arms target practice it will begin Jan. 1 and end Dec. 31.

The order also gives the annual allowance of ammunition for the instruction of companies of Coast Artillery, batteries of Field Artillery, and Cavalry, Infantry, and Engineers, and the charges for blank firing.

Other matters for which instructions are given are: Reserve ammunition; charges in powder charges; projectiles for moving targets; care of empty metallic cases and primers; additional allowance for Field Artillery; blank charges; salutes; small arms target practice allowance; exchange of ammunition; empty shells; gallery-practice allowance; reloading tools; gallery practice. Shotguns and ammunition—Shotguns will be issued only to troops west of the Mississippi River, for hunting purposes. The annual allowance of ammunition will be 500 loaded cartridges per company or troop, except for troops serving in Alaska, who will be allowed 1,000 loaded cartridges per company or troop.

Arms for prison guards.—For use in guarding prisons the Springfield carbine, caliber .45, with the necessary supply of multi-ball cartridges, will be issued upon requisition.

All orders or circulars heretofore issued on the subject, in conflict with this order, are hereby revoked.

G.O. 100, JULY 9, H.Q.A., A.G.O.  
This order recinds G.O. No. 30, March 12, 1900, and G.O. No. 97, August 25, 1902, amended by G.O. No. 14, Feb. 10, 1903, from this office relating to the technical instruction of Coast Artillery and to Artillery practice, and provides a most thorough system of Artillery instruction and the care and preservation of Artillery material. Gun cleaners will be assigned to guns and mortars out of commission, surplus position-finders will be carefully inspected each year by the post ordnance officer, and electrical communications by the signal officer. Non-commissioned first class gunners will be permanently detailed as gun commanders and every possible effort will be made to make these men smart and expert drill masters. They will be excused from guard and fatigue. Observers selected from non-coms or privates of marked ability will be permanently detailed to position-finders and will have the supervision of the stations and their equipment. Observers will be excused from guard and fatigue. The entire com-

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mand will be exercised thirty minutes in "fire direction" daily except Saturday and Sunday. In no case will this exercise be dispensed with. The works will be manned once each week for night practice.

Details are given as to the monthly inspection of batteries and other material in and out of commission. Coast Artillery practice will be held at the will of the district commander and as nearly as practicable under service conditions, moving targets being used. Directions for this practice are given at length. Every effort will be made to have the greatest possible percentage of attendance. Targets, value of hits, subcaliber practice, classification of gunners, company examination, schedule of examination for gunners, forms and reports for Coast Artillery practice and summary of reports required are other subjects treated in this order. Headquarters of the Army will prescribe a course of instruction for first class gunners to be selected as specialists who will be granted one month's furlough before joining their companies. A syllabus of examination for gunners is given as an appendix to this order and a series of forms.

**G.O. 26, JULY 6, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.** The lieutenant colonel and the 2d Battalion, 19th Infantry, will proceed without delay to Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

**G.O. 28, JULY 10, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.** Major George O. Squier, Signal Corps, having reported, is announced as signal officer, Department of California.

**G.O. 24, JULY 3, DEPT. OF COLORADO.** The 14th Cavalry now stationed at the following named posts: Headquarters, band, and one squadron consisting of Troops I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; Troop A, at Fort DuChesne, Utah; squadron headquarters and Troops B, C and D, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; squadron headquarters and Troops F and G at Fort Wingate, N.M., and Troops E and H at Fort Logan, Colo., will be relieved from duty in this department on July 23, 1903, on which date they will proceed by rail to San Francisco, Cal., for embarkation on the U.S. Army transport sailing on Aug. 1, 1903, for Manila.

First Lieut. Samuel J. Morris, asst. surg., at Fort Grant, Ariz., and 1st Lieut. Harry S. Purcell, asst. surg., U.S.A., now at Fort Wingate, N.M., are assigned to duty to accompany the 14th Cavalry to the Philippine Islands, where, upon arrival, they will report in person to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty.

The following named medical officers will accompany troops from stations in this department to San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Contract Surg. S. M. Long, from Fort DuChesne, Utah; Contract Surg. I. W. Brewer, from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and Contract Surg. Francis M. McCullum, U.S.A., now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Logan in time to accompany the troops therefrom. Upon completion of this duty the contract surgeons above named will return to their proper stations.

**G.O. 25, JULY 6, DEPT. OF COLORADO.** Major Barrington K. West, commissary, having reported, is announced as chief commissary of this department, relieving Major George B. Davis, commissary.

**G.O. 18, JUNE 20, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.** Publishes a list of gunners in the 30th Battery, Field Artillery, found qualified.

**G.O. 19, JULY 6, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.** The department infantry competition, preceded by two days' preliminary practice, will take place at Fort Wright, Wash., between Aug. 3 and 8, and will be conducted by Lieut. Col. Henry P. Ray, 8th Inf., in accordance with the above-cited order.

Past commanders, except at Forts Davis, Egbert, Gibbon and St. Michael, Alaska, will send to Fort Wright, Wash., to report to the C.O. of that post not later than July 30 the competitors selected, including distinguished marksmen who desire to compete for a place on the Army Infantry Team.

**G.O. 20, JULY 6, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.** Major George B. Davis, commissary, is announced as chief commissary of the department, relieving Col. Frank E. Nye, assistant commissary general.

**G.O. 20, JULY 6, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.** Announces that the months of July, August and September constitute the regular target practice season, and October the supplementary season, for Troops B and D, 8th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Keogh, Mont., for the current year.

**G.O. 21, JULY 8, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.** Modifies G.O. 12, c.s., these headquarters, so as to designate the months of July, August and September as the season of small arms practice for the garrison at Fort Thomas, Ky.

**G.O. 22, JULY 13, DEPT. LAKES.** The Department Infantry Competition will take place at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, commencing August 12, 1903, preceded by preliminary practice two days in duration, and will be under the direction of Major William L. Buck, 3d Infantry. The commanding officer, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, will aid him in arranging the necessary details.

Captain Charles C. Smith, 20th Infantry, will report to Major Buck for duty as chief range officer, and 2d Lieutenant John S. McCleery, 20th Infantry, for duty as statistical officer.

Competitors from posts other than Fort Sheridan, together with such officers and enlisted men of the class of distinguished marksmen as desire to compete for a place upon the Army Infantry team, will be sent to Fort Sheridan, not later than August 1, 1903.

**COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.**

**G.O. 42, MAY 20, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.** Before a G.C.M., which convened at Manila, Luzon, P.I., March 12, 1903, and of which Lieut. Col. Charles B. Hall, 30th Inf., was president, and 2d Lieut. Winslow Hart Reeves, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

Charge I.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Charge II.—Embezzlement, in violation of the 60th Article of War.

The specifications allege misrepresentations made by the accused to free himself from accountability for one native pony, the property of the United States. The plea and finding on all the charges and specifications was not guilty, and the court does therefore "fully and honorably acquit him, Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, U.S.A." In commenting on the case General Davis, after reciting the facts, says:

"The court erred, as appears on page 278 of the record, in not permitting the judge advocate to proceed in his effort to introduce specific and detailed testimony of a witness, derived from personal knowledge, to show what ponies were actually in the corral in September, 1901, at the time Sergeant Howe made his estimate of the surplus ponies on hand. The full and honorable acquittal by the court evidently means in this case that the court regards the accused entirely blameless in the transaction alleged, and in the opinion of the reviewing authority it is not justified by the facts established in the record, and marks the judgment of the court as inconsistent with intelligent judicial action. The acquittal in the form which is expressed is, therefore, disapproved. Captain Hartmann will be restored to duty."

**G.O. 45, MAY 25, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.** The organizations designated in General Orders, No. 12, series 1902, and General Orders, No. 10, series of 1903, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, for service in the Philippines, which sailed from San Francisco May 1, 1903, will, upon arrival in the division, be disposed for stations to be designated by department commanders, as follows:

In the Department of Luzon.

Headquarters, Band and 2d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, Cos. I and K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, Malate Barracks, Manila, P.I., relieving Companies G and H, 2d Battalion of Engineers, which when relieved will comply with General Orders, No. 34, current series, these headquarters.

In the Department of Mindanao.

The 23d Infantry. Upon arrival in Manila Bay the 23d Infantry will be transferred to the transport Kilpatrick and proceed thereto to Zamboanga to be reported to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for assignment, thence to stations, relieving the 27th Infantry, which upon being relieved will embark at stations designated by the department commander on the transport Kilpatrick and proceed to Manila to be reported on arrival to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, to relieve the 5th Infantry.

The 5th Infantry upon being relieved will rendezvous at Manila, embark on transport to be designated and proceed to New York, via Suez Canal, to be reported on arrival to the commanding general, Department of the East.

The Headquarters, Band and 3d Squadron, 5th Cavalry, will rendezvous at Manila, embark on the transport sailing about June 10 for San Francisco, Cal.

**G.O. 46, MAY 25, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.** The Cantonment at Nanucan, Mindanao, will be known as Camp Overton, in memory of Capt. Clough Overton, of the 15th Cavalry, who was killed in action at Sulatlan, Misamis, May 15, 1903.

By command of Major General Davis:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Colonel and A.A.G., A.G.

**G.O. 47, MAY 25, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.** The 6th Band, Artillery Corps, will stand relieved from duty in this division on date of sailing of the first available transport from this port to San Francisco, Cal.

**G.O. 50, JUNE 8, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.** Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlin, Inspector general, U.S.A., is announced as inspector general of the division, with station in Manila.

By command of Major General Davis:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Colonel and A.A.G., A.G.

**CIRCULAR 8, MAY 25, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.** The attention of all concerned is directed to the instructions repeatedly given in many different forms that applications for blank forms and books be made direct to Division Headquarters. Supplies of blanks and books are not furnished Department Headquarters for distribution, and application to this office not only increases the clerical work, but must, in almost every case, involve unnecessary delay in the receipt of forms or books desired. In a similar way applications for extra copies of orders or circulars, except those issued at these headquarters, will not be forwarded through this office.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:

GEO. H. SHELTON, Capt. 11th U.S. Inf., A.A.G.

**FIELD G.O. 8, MAY 25, 1903, SURIGAO EXPEDITION.** The following telegram sent by Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A., before he relinquished command of the department, is published for the information of all concerned:

By order of Colonel Myer:

P. BATTLE, Capt. Adjt. 11th Inf., Adjt. Iloilo, May 9, 1903.

Colonel Myer, commanding Surigao Expedition, Surigao, Mindanao:

Before relinquishing command of the department, I wish to express to you and through you to the officers and men of your command in the Surigao Expedition, including the Regulars, the Scouts, the Constabulary and the loyal civil officials, my heartiest thanks for the zeal, energy and efficiency which have been manifest in the hard work incident to the campaign. I congratulate you and them upon the splendid success thus far achieved, and upon what I believe will be the early conclusion of active operations and complete restoration of peace and order in the Province of Surigao which you have so ably commanded.

**G.O. 26, MAY 25, DEPT. OF LUZON.**

Troop M, 5th Cavalry, is relieved from duty at Tanay, Rizal, and will proceed to Manila by marching and take station at Pasay Barracks, pending embarkation for the United States. Upon departure of this troop Tanay will be abandoned as a military station.

**G.O. 26, MAY 27, DEPT. OF LUZON.**

The Headquarters and troops, 2d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, will, on their arrival in Manila Bay, proceed to and take stations as follows:

Headquarters, 2d Squadron and Troop E, at Batangas, Batangas, Troop G, at Bauan, Batangas, Troop H, at Taal, Batangas, and Troop F, at Balayan, Batangas, relieving the Headquarters and troops of the 3d Squadron, 13th Cavalry, stationed at these points.

The Headquarters and troops of the 3d Squadron, 13th Cavalry, will, upon being relieved proceed to and take station as follows:

Headquarters and Troops K and L, at Binan, Laguna, Troop I, at Lipa, Batangas, and Troop M, at Santo Tomas, Batangas, relieving the troops of the 3d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, at these stations, which upon being relieved will proceed, dismounted, to Pasay Garrison, Post of Manila, for station, pending transportation to the United States.

The Headquarters, Band and Troops K and L, 6th Cavalry, will be relieved from duty in this department and proceed from Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga, to Manila, so as to embark on their arrival in Manila on the designated transport sailing about June 10 for San Francisco.

Troops I and M, 5th Cavalry, stationed at Pasay Garrison, Manila, will stand ready to embark on the same transport at the same time.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., ad-de-camp, will proceed to and make an inspection at Fort Meade, S.D. (July 7, D.D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. Charles H. Heyl, Inspector general. (July 6, D.L.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q.M. Sgt. David E. Wade (appointed July 8, 1903, from 1st sergeant, 36th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Preble, Me., will report to the Q.M. at that post for temporary duty in connection with the Army and Navy maneuvers at Fort McKinley, Me. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will repair to Washington, D.C., and report to the Q.M. General of the Army for further instructions. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will repair to Washington, D.C., for further instructions. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. James W. Pope, deputy Q.M.G., will proceed from Denver, Colo., to Whipple Barracks, Fort Huachuca and Fort Grant, Ariz. Ty., for the purpose of making a thorough inspection of the water supply systems at those posts, and also as to existing shelter for wheel transportation and animals. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sgt. George H. Harrel, Fort Slocum, N.Y., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, and from there to Manila on the Army transport to sail from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Aug. 1, 1903. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 149, June 26, 1903, H.Q.A., as directs Post Commissary Sgt. George H. Harrel, Fort Slocum, N.Y., when relieved by Post Commissary Sergeant Haines, to proceed to Havana, Cuba, to relieve Post Commissary Sgt. Cyrus F. Dugger and for Sergeant Dugger to proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., to relieve Post Commissary Sergeant Maxson, is revoked. Post Commissary Sergeant Dugger will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., to relieve Post Commissary Sgt. Lewellyn M. Maxson. Sergeant Maxson when relieved will comply with orders contained in Par. 5, S.O. 149, June 26, 1903, H.Q.A. (June 11, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sgt. Elmer Hodge, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, will proceed to Benicia Barracks for duty. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sgt. Charles W. Titus, when his services are no longer required at Rowell Barracks, Pasa Caballos, Cuba, will proceed to Fort Du Pont, Del., to relieve Post Commissary Sgt. Frederick Wagner, who will proceed to Fort Brown, Texas, to relieve Post Commissary Sgt. William Grum. Sergeant Grum will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty on an Army transport, to relieve Post Commissary Sgt. Julius Jensen. Sergeant Jensen will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (July 9, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Salmon F. Duton, commissary, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to Major Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, San Francisco, for duty as an assistant in his office. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, surg., is directed to report in person to Major Gen. John C. Bates, president of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., for examination by the board. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Contract Dental Surg. William G. Hammond, now at San Francisco, will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Clarence A. Treuholtz, from duty in the Department of the Columbia, to Fort Apache, Ariz. Ty., for duty. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Major George E. Bushnell, surg., Fort Logan, to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Harry Q. Aldrich, to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (May 21, D.V.)

Leave for one month is granted Major William D. Crosby, surg. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 15, 1903, is granted Major Guy L. Edie, surg., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (July 3, D.L.)

Major Edgar A. Mearns, surg., having reported, will proceed to Manila, P.I., on the Army transport Sherman, sailing July 1. (June 29, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. C. A. Treuholtz. (June 29, D. Cal.)

Contract Dental Surg. Samuel W. Hussey, to St. Paul, Minn., for duty. (July 12, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Wallace E. Parkman is extended one month. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., surg., now at San Francisco, to New York city, and assume the duties of attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in the latter city, relieving 1st Lieut. Theodore C. Lyster, asst. surg., who will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1903, is granted Major W. W. Gray, surg. (July 13, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon the completion of the Army and Navy maneuvers of 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert E. Waldron, C.E. (July 14, D.E.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James Canby, paymaster, now on leave at Allerton, Mass., will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East, for assignment to duty in Boston, Mass., during the temporary absence of Capt. Eugene Coffin, paymaster. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

Major Robert S. Smith, paymaster, having reported, will report to the chief paymaster, Department of the Lakes, for duty. (July 2, D.L.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major William L. Marshall, C.E., is detailed as a member of the Ordnance Board for duty during the consideration by the board of matters pertaining to the Engineer Department, and will attend the meetings of the board upon the call of the president thereof. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Amos A. Fries, C.E. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 17, Jan. 21, 1903, H.Q.A., as directs Capt. William W. Harts to proceed to and take station at Portland, Ore., and relieve Capt. William C. Langfitt of the river and harbor works in his charge, etc., is amended so as to direct Captain Harts to take station at San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to Col. David P. Heap, president of the California Debris Commission to regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California, to relieve Capt. Robert P. Johnston of his duties as secretary and disbursing officer of the commission. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 156, July 6, 1903, H.Q.A., as directs Capt. Jay J. Morrow to take station at San Francisco, Cal., and report to Col. David P. Heap, president of the California Debris Commission to regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California, for duty as secretary and disbursing officer of the commission is revoked, and Captain Morrow upon his arrival in the United States will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and report in person to the C.O. of that post for duty with Company G, 2d Battalion of Engineers. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Stanhope E. Blunt, O.D., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., in the order named, on business pertaining to the inspection of field artillery material and the work of mechanics. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Sick leave for one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Edward B. Ives, Signal Corps. (July 2, D. Colo.)

Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty as the officer in charge of the Electrical Division of the Signal Office, relieving Capt. Edgar Russell, Signal Corps. (June 16, Sig. Office.)

Major Joseph E. Maxwell, Signal Corps, from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Aug.

1, 1903, and will then take station at Fort Myer for duty. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. EDGERLY.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 10, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Moss L. Love, 2d Cav. (July 14, D.E.) So much of Par. 15, S.O. 66, March 20, 1903, H.Q.A., as directs Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., to report in person to the superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, New York, Aug. 20, 1903, for duty, is amended so as to direct him to so report as soon as practicable. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

The leave granted Capt. John B. McDonald, 3d Cav., is extended seven days. (July 6, D.D.)

#### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. L. COOPER.

The following transfers are made in the 5th Cavalry: 2d Lieut. Phillip H. Sheridan, from Troop E to B; 2d Lieut. George L. Morrison, from Troop B to E. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

#### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. George H. Sands, 6th Cav., to take effect Aug. 13, 1903. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. John G. Winter, Jr., 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D., is detailed to inspect the beef cattle to be delivered under contract at the Rosebud Indian Agency, S.D., during the present fiscal year. (July 1, D.D.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 8th Cav., is extended one month. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 15, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. S. B. Pearson, 9th Cav., Camp Monterey, Cal. (July 1, D.C.)

The leave granted Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav., is extended fifteen days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (June 26, D.C.)

First Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav., from leave, and will join his troop at Wawona, Cal. (July 9, D.C.)

#### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Major Frederick W. Sibley, 11th Cav., from duty at Headquarters of the Army, Aug. 15, 1903, and will proceed by transport from San Francisco, Cal., on or about Sept. 1, 1903, to join his station in the Philippines. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Second Lieut. Edward M. Offley, 12th Cav., will report by letter, upon the departure of the 3d Squadron of his regiment from its present station en route to the Philippine Islands, to the commanding general, Department of Texas, for duty in that department until further orders. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, 12th Cav., is extended twelve days. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

The leave granted Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, 13th Cav., is extended to include Aug. 31, 1903. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Capt. George E. Mitchell, 13th Cav., is at his own request relieved from duty at the University of Vermont, Burlington, and will join his regiment. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ernest S. Wheeler, A.C., is extended one month. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (July 2, D.C.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Donohue, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 21, D.C.)

Second Lieut. John M. Shook, A.C., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect July 11, 1903. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, A.C., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect July 10, 1903. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

The 10th Battery, Field Artillery, will hold its target practice this year at Lake City, Minn. For this purpose the battery will leave Fort Snelling on Aug. 1, 1903, and proceed by marching to the target range, where it will encamp and hold its target practice. It will leave the range on Aug. 19 and return by marching to Fort Snelling. On the march to and from the range and while there the troops will be instructed in such field maneuvers and duties incident to camping as may be practicable. (July 1, D.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles M. Allen, A.C., will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, Wash., for duty with the 30th Battery, Field Artillery, during its annual target practice. (June 30, D.C.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to take effect about Aug. 31, 1903, is granted Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, Jr., A.C. (July 10, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about July 16, 1903, is granted Contract Dental Surg. W. H. Chambers. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. L. Cravens, A.C., is extended five days. (July 13, D.E.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about July 22, 1903, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (July 3, D.C.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. W. W. Ballard, Jr., A.C. (July 13, D.E.)

The 23d and 27th Batteries, Field Artillery, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Major H. R. Anderson, A.C., commanding, will proceed by marching to Cape Elizabeth, Me., for participation in the joint Army and Navy maneuvers. (July 14, D.E.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 136, c.s., D.E., as directs one battery of Field Artillery at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to take part in the ceremonies incidental to the unveiling of the monument erected by the Society of Colonial Wars to commemorate the battle of Lake George, is revoked. (July 14, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Aug. 5, 1903, and with authority to join at Fort Monroe, Va., at its expiration, is granted 2d Lieut. William K. Moore, A.C. (July 14, D.E.)

Capt. Robert S. Abernethy, A.C., will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., for duty pertaining to the Army and Navy maneuvers. (July 15, D.E.)

The 10th Band, Artillery Corps, now at Fort Warren, Mass., will take station at the Headquarters Artillery District of Boston, Fort Banks, Mass. (July 15, D.E.)

The following transfers are made in the Coast Artillery: Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, from the 19th Co. to the 18th Co.; Capt. Wirt Robinson, from the 18th Co. to the 19th Co.; Capt. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, from the unassigned list to the 23d Co.; Capt. Dwight E. Aultmann, from the 23d Co. to the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. Albert C. Thompson, Jr., from the 17th Co. to the 18th Co.; 1st Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, from the 18th Co. to the 17th Co.; 2d Lieut. Howard S. Miller, from the 2d Co. to the 18th Co.; 2d Lieut. George L. Wertenbaker, from the 18th Co. to the 22d Co.; 2d Lieut. Graham Parker, from the 19th Co. to the 21st Co.; 2d Lieut. Thomas E. Murtaugh, from the 21st Co. to the 19th Co. Captains Ashburn and McIntyre and Lieutenants Thompson, Granger, Miller, Wertenbaker and Parker will at once join the companies to which transferred. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

#### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf., Canton, Ohio. (July 6, D.L.)

Leave for one month, to take effect as soon after Aug. 1, 1903, as his services can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, 1st Inf. (July 10, D.E.)

#### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

The following transfers are made in the 2d Infantry: 1st Lieut. George C. Martin, from Co. I to Co. A; 1st Lieut. Frank W. Rowell, from Co. A to Co. I. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

The sick leave granted Capt. Herbert O. Williams, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. H. ADAMS.

Leave to include Aug. 20, 1903, is granted Capt. Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for two months, about Aug. 1, 1903, is granted 2d Lieut. William F. C. Jepson, 7th Inf. (July 15, H.Q.A.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

First Lieut. Frank R. Lang, 9th Inf., will proceed at once to Portland, Me., and assume charge of the recruiting station therat during the absence of Captain Parker. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. A. U. Loeb, 9th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (July 13, D.E.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

First Lieut. Van Leer Wills, 12th Inf., aid-de-camp, will accompany Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., to Omaha, Neb., and return to these headquarters. (July 7, D.L.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Mullin, 21st Inf., to take effect when his services can be spared. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. H. BOWMAN.

First Lieut. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, 25th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for a thorough physical examination and report as to his present physical condition. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

Second Lieut. Stephen M. Barlow, recently appointed (from civil life), with rank from June 13, 1903, is assigned to the 26th Inf., Co. A. He will report at Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, pending the arrival of the 26th Infantry at San Francisco, when he will join his company. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Robert W. Dowdy, 26th Inf., having been examined for promotion and found physically disqualified for the duties of major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced, to date from May 25, 1903, the date he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Harris, 28th Inf., will proceed to his proper station, Iligan, Mindanao, for duty. (May 26, D.V.)

Capt. John H. Parker, 28th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty pertaining to the organization and instruction of a detail of enlisted men in the manipulation of his ammunition cart and carriage for machine guns, and upon the completion will return to Portland, Me. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

#### P.O. 12, ILIGAN, MINDANAO, P.I., JUNE 1, 1903.

Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Division Philippines of May 28, notifying him of detail to Staff and of orders to proceed to United States, the undersigned relinquishes command of the regiment, the Post of Iligan and troops in the Agus River Valley. He desires to express to all officers and enlisted men who have been engaged with him in the arduous work attending the constructing of the Iligan-Lake Lanao Military Road his obligation to them for their cheerful and earnest co-operation during the period of his administration.

#### P.A. WILLIAMS, Lieut. Col. 28th Inf., Comdg.

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. PENNY.

Second Lieut. E. G. McCleave, 29th Inf., is attached for temporary duty with Co. G, 29th Inf., Surigao, Mindanao, to Camp Josiah, Guimaras, for duty with his proper company. (May 23, D.V.)

#### MILITARY ACADEMY.

Leave for ten days, to take effect July 14, 1903, is granted Col. Albert L. Mills, superintendent, U.S.M.A. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

#### RETIRING OFFICERS.

Capt. Charles T. Greene, from duty at St. John's College, Fordham, New York. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned: Capt. Frank B. McCoy, from the 3d Inf. to the 17th Inf., Co. B; Capt. Horace M. Reeve, from the 17th Inf. to the 3d Inf., Co. F. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Cornelius S. Bendel, 19th Inf., is transferred to the 7th Infantry, Company H, and will join his proper station not later than Sept. 11, 1903. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Second Lieut. Edmund M. Zell, 4th Cav., is transferred to the 7th Cavalry, Troop D, and will join his proper station not later than Sept. 11, 1903. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 10th Inf., is transferred to the 2d Infantry, Company F. (July 14, H.Q.A.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Major Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Percy M. Cochran, 19th Inf.; George N. Bomford, 6th Inf.; Benjamin P. Nicklin, 9th Inf.; John W. French, 5th Inf.; Cromwell Stacey, 30th Inf.; William A. Cavanaugh, 8th Inf.; George M. Grimes, 20th Inf.; Thomas R. Harker, 15th Inf.; John F. Wilkinson, 6th Inf.; Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf.; William B. Folwell, 1st Inf.; Bryan Conrad, 15th Inf. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the examination of persons to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain, U.S.A.: Detail for the board: Major Francis J. Ives, surg.; Major William T. Wood, 20th Inf.; Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf.; Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James Bourke, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Powers, 20th Inf.; recorder. (July 13, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers to consist of Major George Ruhlen, Q.M.; Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, A.C.; Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, will meet at the War Department July 15, 1903, for the purpose of taking into consideration and reporting upon the preparation of proper plans and specifications, together with estimates of costs of signal masts, recommended by the Chief of Artillery, to be erected at Coast Artillery posts. (July 9, H.Q.A.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Chicago, Ill., upon the call of the president of the board, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A.; Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Col. Arthur L. Wagner, A.A.G.; Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, deputy surg. gen.; Major Francis J. Ives,

surg.; Capt. Blanton Winship, acting judge advocate, recorder. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

#### MACHINE GUN TESTS, ETC.

A board of officers will assemble at Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 10, 1903, for the purpose of testing such automatic machine guns, mounts and pack outfits as may be referred to it by the Chief of Ordnance. Detail for the board: Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf.; Capt. Charles T. Menoher, A.C.; Capt. John B. Winn, 2d Cav.; Capt. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf.; Capt. Tracy C. Dickson, O.D., recorder.

The following named enlisted men will proceed to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and report in person to the senior member of the board on Aug. 10, 1903, for duty with the board: Sergt. John Mulligan, Troop K, 2d Cav.; Sergt. Don L. Monteith, Troop I, 2d Cav.; Corp. Joseph Thwaite, 2d Battery, F.A.; Sergt. John J. McCarthy, Co. A, 9th Inf.; Corp. David Costello, Co. D, 9th Inf.

The board will conduct all tests relating to the safety and action of the mechanisms, the endurance and strength of the systems, and the accuracy and rapidity of fire at the Springfield Armory. Upon the completion of this part of the tests the board, accompanied by the above-named enlisted men, will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and there conclude the program with the tests of the mounts and pack outfit.

The program of tests will be drawn up, the trial conducted and expedited in the most practicable manner for the purpose of ascertaining the following, viz.: First, the design of automatic machine gun best adapted to fulfill the requirements of the military service. Second, the design of mount and pack outfit best adapted for field service. Third, the most convenient and serviceable form in which ammunition for automatic machine guns should be packed and issued. Fourth, the number of rounds of ammunition for which pack transportation should be provided with each gun.

Upon the completion of the program the board will submit a report of the tests with recommendations to the Chief of Ordnance, and upon its adjournment the members and the enlisted men will return to their proper stations. (July 10, H.Q.A.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Ordinance Sergt. Michael A. McGann, Post Commissary Sergt. Richard Muller, Chief Musician Christian Barthelmess, 2d Inf.; Q. M. Sergt. Jacob Tolin, Co. K, 29th Inf. (July 11, H.Q.A.)

#### NATIONAL GUARD DETAILS.

Capt. John B. Bennet, Adj't, 16th Inf., is detailed to attend as inspector and instructor, the encampment of Georgia State troops at Rome or Griffin, Ga., from July 15 to 30, 1903. (July 10, D.E.)

Major F. H. French, 16th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is detailed to attend as inspector and instructor at the camp of the National Guard of North Carolina, to be held at Morehead City, N.C., July 22 to 28, inclusive; and at Greensboro, N.C., Aug. 6 to 12, inclusive; and at Asheville, N.C., Aug. 19 to 25, inclusive. (July 13, D.E.)

Capt. Leo F. Foster, A.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., is detailed to attend as inspector and instructor at the camps of the National Guard of South Carolina at Columbia, commencing July 20, 1903. (July 13, D.E.)

#### ERICSSON STATUE.

The following troops will take part in the ceremonies incidental to the unveiling of the new statue to John Ericsson in Battery Park, New York city, on August 1, 1903:

A battalion of three companies of Infantry from Fort Slocum, each company of sixteen files front, under command of Lieutenant Colonel L. C. Allen, 16th Infantry.

The band and two companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Hamilton and two companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Wadsworth, each company of sixteen files front, under command of Major L. H. Walker, Artillery Corps.

Colonel William E. Dougherty, 8th Infantry, will command; will make all necessary arrangements with the committee, the chairman of which is Mr. Ernest Lundgren, 38 Park Row, New York. (July 15, D.E.)

There will also be a parade on this occasion of forty-one other Swedish-American societies and unions, several detachments from the U.S. Marine Corps, a corps of naval veterans, and the Swedish Guard. At the Battery Mayor Low will deliver the address of welcome, and the statue will be unveiled by Miss Rachel Hartley, daughter of Jonathan Scott Hartley, designer of both the new and old statues. The dedicatory address will be delivered by William Conant Church, author of the "Life of John Ericsson."

#### ARMY OF SANTIAGO.

The following troops will proceed to Detroit, Mich., to participate in the ceremonies connected with the re-union of the Army of Santiago de Cuba in that city, July 16 and 17,

Fort Leavenworth for the final examination for a commission. O'Brien passed his preliminary, save in mathematics, and in view of his excellent standing otherwise was ordered before the final board.

It is understood here that a squadron of the 5th Cavalry, upon its return from the Philippines this fall will be stationed at Fort Riley. One double set of quarters has been finished for some time, while a second set has been roofed and the interior work is receiving the attention of the contractors. With the addition to the garrison of a battery of Artillery, for which quarters will be completed this fall, its strength will be in the vicinity of 2,000 men.

Private Edward P. Paul, 20th Battery, in confinement for three months, was taken to the dispensary last week for treatment and while there went out of the back window and made for the woods, while his sentry, Schilling by name, was oblivious to his surroundings and duty. The sentry was transferred to Durango, while the missing prisoner was finally located in Magdalena Canon some distance from the post, where he was in hiding.

A benefit dance given in the mess hall last week by the Cavalry orchestra cleared forty dollars which amount was turned over to Drum Major Tallman, whose family lost all they possessed in the recent flood.

The contractors have commenced work on the remodeling of the general mess hall into a gymnasium and post exchange and the work is to be pushed to completion.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Valentine, of Topeka, have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Mueller, Cavalry post, for the past week. Major Otto Von Etzel, of the German army, military attache of the German Embassy at Washington, was a visitor in the post last week in the interest of his government. He was given every opportunity for observation while here. He left for the Pacific coast, whence he leaves for his country by way of the Philippines and Japan.

Although the pennant was won by Troop I, 8th Cavalry, in the post league, the interest in the national game has in no way abated and the fun still goes on. The Hospital Corps, which made such a good bid for the flag, has combined with the two bands, and is giving the teams throughout the post a run for their money. Last week they took A and B, of the 4th, down the line to the tune of 7-8 and 8-11.

A detachment of Cavalry was engaged in a man hunt last week on the occasion of the escape from the jail in Junction City of Mullin, the negro desperado, who led the mutiny at the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth in November of 1901, and several other prisoners. Two of the principals were ex-soldiers, Barney and Myrick by name, discharged from this post and under sentence for assault. Sheriff Pease, although unarmed, fought the escaping prisoners until rendered senseless. The prisoners then made their way to the open country. The United States Marshal at Topeka made requisition upon the post commander at Fort Riley for troops, and came to the scene himself and headed a posse of citizens. The troops were rationed for several days and were picked men. It fell to the lot of some citizens to bring in the escaped men, and by Sunday night all were once more in limbo.

#### THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 9, 1903. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, attended by his aide, Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., was a guest at the luncheon of the Merchant's Association on Friday afternoon. Lieut. W. R. Bettison, Art. Corp., was in the southern part of the State the first of the week. Major E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf., left on Monday to inspect the National Guard of Nevada, and Major A. C. Ducat, 7th Inf., was at Stockton, Cal., inspecting the Artillery encampment.

Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav., has just arrived from the East with his bride. Lieutenant Fair is adjutant of the 3d Squadron stationed near the Yosemite Valley. Lieut. O. P. M. Hazard, 2d Cav., from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is in San Francisco visiting friends. Capt. George W. Read, 9th Cav., is up from Monterey and is a guest at the Occidental.

Mrs. Chas. A. Coolidge, wife of Colonel Coolidge, 7th Inf., has gone to San Rafael for a short visit, in hopes the change of climate will benefit her and cure her rheumatism, from which she has suffered for a month past.

Quite a number of the Army ladies are summering at San Rafael. Among the number are Mrs. Lancaster and son, Mrs. Davis, wife of Major Davis, and daughter Susie, whose engagement has been announced to Mr. Harrison, of Honolulu. Mrs. Perry, wife of Chaplain Perry, of Alvaraz Island, is in the Santa Cruz mountains.

Naval Constructor L. S. Adams and Mrs. Adams are guests of the Collier home on Clear Lake. Mrs. Almy, wife of Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Almy, is at Berkeley with her sister, Mrs. Haines.

On Tuesday the transport tug Slocum took three companies of the 13th Infantry to the Benicia target range. The companies were A from Fort McDowell, Capt. Henry T. Ferguson commanding; K from Fort Mason, Capt. Arthur R. Kerwin commanding, and H of Alcatraz Island, Lieut. Edgar A. Fry commanding. Lieuts. P. G. Clark, Battalion Adjutant; Milton A. Elliott and James H. Taylor are also at the range.

The 2d Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. F. Huston commanding, will leave for Vancouver Barracks on Monday morning. Major J. H. Goe will accompany the battalion and Lieut. Percy M. Cochran, just transferred from the 7th Infantry. Lieut. George I. Foster, late of the 19th, will remain at the Presidio with the 7th.

The U.S. Alert has just arrived at Vallejo. The executive officer, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Bish, was presented with a handsome gold watch from the crew of the ship. The inscription is "Presented to Lieut. Comdr. John B. Bish, U.S.N., by the crew of the U.S.S. Alert, in token of their respect and esteem, June, 1903."

Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, chief signal officer of the Department of California, has gone to Seattle to take charge of the installation of the new Alaskan cable.

On the evening of July 6 a delightful card party was given by Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge in their quarters in the 7th Infantry cantonment at the Presidio, in honor of Miss Kitty Johnson, who has been visiting them from Vancouver since the departure of the 17th Infantry.

High five was the order of the evening. Miss Johnson and Lieutenant Knox carrying off the first prizes, Miss Jane Swigert and Lieutenant Stuart the second, and Lieutenant Gunster the consolation prize. After supper, singing and dancing rounded up a jolly evening. Among the invited guests were the Misses McCalla, the Misses Swigert, Miss Helen De Young, Miss Coffin, Miss Maus, Miss Adah Howell, Miss Hobbs, Miss Potter, Miss Powell, Miss Ducat, Captain and Mrs. Howell, Captain and Mrs. Wallace, Captain Goodwin, Mrs. Woodbury, Mrs. Ducat, Captain Bush, Lieutenant Babcock, Tillman, Terry, Knox, Stuart, Pierce, Smith, Jepson, Korst, Gunster, Brockman and Craigie.

#### FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., July 13, 1903.

The field day held on July 4 proved by far the best yet. The exercises began with reveille and lasted intermittently all day. The parade ground was alive with large numbers of citizens of Helena, East Helena, Marysville and other nearby towns. Promptly at 8 o'clock the rifle competition was held, Companies A and B firing against Companies C and D; A and B won, receiving as a prize a

keg of beer. Soon after the competition the companies were formed in a hollow square and listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, at the conclusion of which the battalion sang "America" accompanied by the band. The remainder of the day was spent in races and baseball, played between the regimental team and the band team. The post team won by a score of 10 to 5, the feature of the game being the pitching of Private Franklin, who twirled for the former team.

Saturday evening, July 4, Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Hay gave a most charming informal dinner at which they entertained Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks and Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Nelson. Miss Nella Allensworth returned Monday, July 6, from a short visit to Butte. The fishing party given by Capt. W. B. Cochran returned July 1 from its 75-mile trip. The members of the party had a most delightful time, and are elated over the large number of fish caught.

Miss Pouts, one of Butte's charming young ladies, is a visitor in the post, the guest of Mrs. H. B. Nelson. Complimentary to Miss Pouts, Mrs. Nelson entertained at an elaborate dinner party Wednesday evening, July 1. Covers were laid for eight upon a brilliantly decorated table. The guests were Miss Pouts, Col. and Mrs. L. A. Matile, Capt. J. A. Moss and Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Sanford.

Capt. H. C. Keene, who has been granted a month's leave, left Tuesday for Newton, Mass.

The dance given Monday night, July 6, by Mrs. H. B. Nelson proved to be one of the greatest treats of the season, for nowhere are the young people more fond of going or are they greeted with a more graceful and charming hospitality. There were beautiful little nooks where palms, carnations and soft fairy lights made delightful tete-a-tetes. Every one of the seventy-five guests agreed that a more handsome affair had never been given in the garrison. Among the guests were Mrs. Long, Mrs. Grey, Miss Pouts, Captain Moss, Capt. and Mrs. Jenks, Major and Mrs. Dent, Miss Dent, Miss Flower, Dr. and Mrs. Newgarden, Captains Cochran, Laws and Keene, Col. and Mrs. Matile, Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford, Dr. and Mrs. Sievers, Lieut. and Mrs. Hay, Lieutenants Johnson, McDonald, Burt and Sweeney.

Mrs. Charles E. Hay of Springfield, Ohio, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Hay. On Friday evening, July 10, Mrs. Hay and Miss Pouts were guests of honor at a dinner given by Mrs. Odell McConnell of Helena at the Hunt Club.

The reception given by Mrs. Jenks and Mrs. Nelson Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Leon A. Matile was held in the club rooms. The hours were from 3 until 6 o'clock, and during that time about one hundred of Helena's society folk visited the club rooms. The rooms were artistically decorated with plants, ferns, flowers and drapings of oriental designs. The dining room was especially attractive. The regimental band discoursed sweet music throughout the afternoon. Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Jenks were assisted in receiving by the ladies of the post.

The Fort Harrison Whist Club, composed of the enlisted men and their families, gave a delightful dance Friday evening, July 2, in the barracks of Company C.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., July 18, 1903.

Major D. M. Taylor, late commander of the San Antonio Arsenal, has left for his new station, Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y. Mrs. Taylor and daughter are guests of Mrs. Grant and will remain in San Antonio until to-day.

Lieut. Lewis S. Morey and bride are visiting his parents in San Antonio. He is due at San Francisco Aug. 1. Major Charles F. Mason was expected at the post Friday last.

Lieut. Max Sulmon is still absent from the post and it is feared that he has met with foul play. He was granted four days' leave on May 5 and has not been seen since. His troop of the 12th Cavalry sailed for the Islands without him.

The last squadron of the 12th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Clark, is under orders for the Philippines. They sail Aug. 1 under command of Major Henry F. Kendall. The officers sailing are Capt. J. E. Cusack, E. D. Anderson, J. W. Craig, H. D. Berkeley, Lieuts. A. H. Potter, L. S. Morey, C. A. Stott, F. Lee, Jr.; G. N. Kimball, J. D. Long, W. M. Graham, C. R. Mays and O. C. Troxel.

Miss Blunt of Rock Island Arsenal, who has been visiting Miss Emily Taylor, has returned home. Col. John L. Clem gave a very delightful card party at his quarters last Saturday night. Capt. and Mrs. Budd are boarding at the Argyle. They entertained their friends recently at cards. Those present included Colonel Cleary and daughters, Colonel Clem, Colonel Town, Major Niles, Art. Corp., Captain Brown and others.

Capt. De R. C. Cabell, 1st Cav., is still away on leave, and Major J. Y. Galbraith, 1st Cav., is also enjoying a month's leave. Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, 12th Cav., was in the city Friday and also a caller at the post.

The 4th of July was very quiet, no display of crackers. Christmas day, only, is celebrated by fireworks in the sunny South.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles and staff arrived at the post Friday evening at six p.m. He was met at the train by General Grant and staff. A salute was given him, and also a review; and later a reception of the officers and families from the post and many from town met at the quarters of Gen. and Mrs. Grant. Among these present were Colonel Cleary and daughters, Colonel Clem, Major and Mrs. S. W. Taylor, Major Niles and Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Boote, Capt. and Mrs. Hinds, Captain Becker and daughters, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Doctor and Mrs. Bratton, Doctor Banta, Capt. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. and Mrs. Willyoung, Colonels Cresson and Town, retired; Colonel Terrell, Lieutenants Doyle, Kent, Millar and Campbell. Mrs. Grant was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Taylor and daughter. General Miles and aide, Colonel Maus, left Saturday morning at 9:30 for the West.

X.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 16, 1903.

The post is becoming gradually deserted. The greater number of the professors' families are away for the summer, and a large percentage of the instructors are also absent.

Major J. B. Bellinger, ordered to Washington for duty in the Q.M. Department, has twice held the position of post quartermaster, from 1894 to 1898, and from 1900 to the present time. Capt. W. C. Rivers, who left last week on his way to the Philippines for general staff duty, has just completed a tour of four years as adjutant. Major J. M. Carson, the new quartermaster, was adjutant of the Academy from 1890-1896. Capt. F. W. Coe, the new adjutant, was relieved last year after a tour of four years in the department of mathematics.

Mrs. Heman Dowd, the Misses Dowd, Mrs. Henry J. Reilly, Miss Reilly and Mrs. Maller have been among cadets' relatives recently registered at the hotel. Major and Mrs. Charles Wilcox, and Capt. W. M. Cruikshank have been among other visitors. The Misses Reilly, Montgomery, Kearny, Cushing, Lusk, Lynch, Spurgen and Pratt have been a few among the many young ladies attending recent hops.

The fourth class now forms part of the battalion at dress parade. The class, which now numbers 125, will be still further augmented by the "Juliettes," who report later in the month.

Subjects of discussion at Y.M.C.A. meetings: Sunday,

"Our Duty to the U.S. Military Academy and its Traditions;" Thursday, "Man's Usefulness."

A number of naval officers and cadets from the training ship President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, arrived in time to dine with the cadets at the mess hall on Wednesday. At 2:30 a review was held in honor of the visitors. During this formation a sun shower fell and for a few moments the evolutions were performed in the pouring rain.

Some of the visitors enjoyed horseback riding in the afternoon with the cadets. Dress parade was held at the usual hour to the accompaniment of another brief but heavy shower. It had been expected that the visitors would have remained over night, but they were obliged to leave at nine o'clock. They were present at the hop, which was extended until 11 p.m. The guests were received by Mrs. Roberts. Refreshments were served during the evening.

#### FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., July 9, 1903.

The Amusement hall was the scene of a very beautiful and successful affair on the evening of June 30, 1903, the occasion being the dance given by the Silent Club of this post, to the veterans of the battle of Santiago and their friends, and was pronounced by the many guests present to have been the most enjoyable affair ever given at this post. The hall, through the kind assistance of Mrs. Captain Thayer, was very artistically decorated in gala attire with bunting, flags, evergreens, Japanese lanterns and numerous other pretty articles of Japanese decorations, and called forth many expressions of admiration and surprise. Card tables were placed in the bowing alley for those of the guests who did not dance. First Sergeant Harry Koch, of K troop, one of the veterans of the battle of Santiago, made a short and appropriate address.

Mrs. McDonald, sr., returned from the Yellowstone, and her son, Capt. J. B. McDonald, and his wife are now taking a trip through the national park.

Lieutenant Peck, 34th Inf., and wife returned July 3 from their journey through the Yellowstone.

The formal hop given under the auspices of Capt. and Mrs. Frizell, Mr. and Mrs. Valliant and Lieutenant Goodspeed was a very pleasant entertainment.

Mrs. Wm. H. Beck, wife of Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Beck, 3d Cav., arrived from Washington, D.C., July 2, and is visiting Major and Mrs. Wales, the latter being Mrs. Beck's daughter. Colonel Beck will reach San Francisco on the Thomas and will probably join Assiniboine by July 15.

The charter of Camp General S. B. M. Young, Society of the Army of the Philippines of Fort Assiniboine, Mont., was received July 1. The charter is signed by Irving C. Hale, president, and Fred M. Scutte, secretary, of the national society.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., July 11, 1903.

Dr. William Baird and family have moved into the quarters of the commanding officer, while their house is undergoing repairs. Dr. William F. James, of the U.S. Marine Service, passed through El Paso last week, going to Honolulu as quarantine officer. He was formerly a member of the Rough Riders. Shueaka Kadera, the new Japanese Consul to Mexico, was a visitor to El Paso last week on their way to San Francisco.

Miss Annie Kemp, of El Paso, will leave in a short time for Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to act as maid of honor at the wedding of Miss Marie Loughborough, daughter of Major and Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough, to Lieut. D. A. Snyder, 6th Inf.

Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by his private secretary, arrived in El Paso last week. General Mills and Col. Jacobo Blanco of the Mexican Army are busily engaged signing up the maps of the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Each government will keep a copy of each section signed up, as the official boundary line between the two countries. This work has been under way for nearly five years.

The Fourth was spent very quietly, scarcely a cracker disturbed the intense heat and only the national salute at noon and the best Stars and Stripes hanging limp against the pole most of the day, reminded us of the great day when Liberty was born.

Miss Evelyn Sherman Logan, daughter of Major and Mrs. Logan, U.S.A., is taking a course of study at the State Normal at Huntsville, Texas.

#### FORT DUCHESNE.

Fort Duchesne, Utah, July 10, 1903.

Capt. C. W. Abbot, Jr., has been ordered up for his examination for promotion; if taken from this post he will be greatly missed by all, for he is exceedingly popular with both officers and men.

The last monthly field day was not entered in with as much zest as formerly. The lack of enthusiasm was probably due to the nearness of the Fourth, when many of the same contests were to be held at White Rock Indian Agency. At the sports on the Fourth the soldiers carried off many of the prizes, as well as the \$20 put up on the baseball game. The games and sports were under the direction of Capt. M. A. Mercer, 7th Cav., and a fine day was enjoyed by all. The second annual arm firing competition was held the last of June. Company G, 12th Infantry carried off the honors by four points. Private Hess, Co. G, stood first in the individual competition.

Last week Capt. F. B. Hutton, 12th Inf., and Lieut. G. L. Zane, 12th Cav., gave a dinner in honor of Miss Russell, Leland, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. G. E. Thorne. The following evening Dr. and Mrs. Long delightfully entertained the post at an informal party. The Indian Sun Dance, which was in continuance during the week of the Fourth, was witnessed by nearly all the officers and ladies of the post. Field day closed as usual with an informal but pleasant dance, given by the Cactus Club.

First Sergeant Kinderwater, Co. G, 12th Inf., was recently married to Miss Belle Carroll, of Wyoming.

#### MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., July 6, 1903.

Old Monterey's celebration of Independence Day was one of the most successful in the history of this ancient capital. The 15th Infantry and 9th Cavalry participated in the celebration and formed the principal feature of the parade. The procession formed at head of Alvarado street, preceded by Grand Marshal R. C. Sargent and a number of mounted aides. Then followed the 15th Infantry to the music of its band and led by Col. H. C. Ward, commanding the troops at this station. The 9th U.S. Cavalry came next, under Major John Bigelow, and was followed by the Hospital Corps and ambulances.

On July 2 the pretty home of Major and Mrs. William Lasalter, at the Army post, was the scene of a very pleasant reception tendered Admiral and Mrs. Triley, who have come to spend a year at Pacific Grove. Two hundred and fifty guests were invited to partake of the cordial military hospitality; Mrs. Lasalter was assisted in receiving by Messmates Smith, Caffey, Reeve, Fish, Miss Lawrence, Miss Mary Jacks, Miss Margaret Jacks, Miss Fransworth.

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## NATIONAL SOCIETY ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES,

GENERAL IRVING HALE, President.

Qualifications for membership, honorable service in the Philippines, Army or Navy, prior to July 4, 1902. No initiation fee. Annual dues \$1.00. Life membership \$6.00. Next Annual Reunion, Aug. 31st to Sept. 2nd, at St Paul Minn. For information address Fred M. Schutte, National Secretary, 624 Endicott Bidg., St. Paul, Minn.

## The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on July 31, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership, \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blanks to Major A. C. SHARPE, Secretary and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.

Capt. J. N. Hemphill, U.S.N., commanding the battleship Kearsarge which left Portsmouth, England, for Frenchman's Bay on the coast of Maine on July 17, received orders from the Navy Department before sailing to bring his vessel home at the highest rate of speed obtainable with natural draft and for a long trip of this sort. The result of the speed test of the Kearsarge is awaited with the greatest interest by the Navy Department and especially by the officers of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The speed test of this big ship was ordered at the request of Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and is for the purpose of giving the engines and boilers of the ship a thorough working test on a long distance run. The Kearsarge will follow the great circle route. Her screws were cleaned before she started, and she takes aboard 1,500 tons of the best steaming coal.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

## COLONELS PROMOTED AND RETIRED.

The President, on July 17, gave directions for the preparation of commissions for the promotion of the following general officers of the Army: Major Gen. Young, to be lieutenant general, vice Lieut. Gen. Miles, to be retired; Brigadier Gen. S. S. Sumner, to be major general, vice Major Gen. Davis, retired; Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, to be major general, vice General Young to be promoted. Col. C. C. Carr, 4th Cav., has been promoted brigadier general, vice Kress, Ordnance Department, and assigned to command the Artillery and Cavalry School at Fort Riley. The appointments vice Wood are not yet decided upon.

We are able to give this week the names of all the officers with Civil War records that have been selected to be promoted to the grade of brigadier general and immediately retired. It may also be stated most positively that these promotions will end the promotions and retirements which have been in progress for some time in the Army; none will be made of this character upon the retirement of Lieutenant General Miles in August. These promotions and retirements will leave on the active list of Army officers below the rank of general officer having had service in the Civil War the following:

Adjutant and Inspector General's Dept., 0; Quartermaster General's Dept., 7; Commissary General's Dept., 3; Medical Dept., 2; Pay Dept., 3; Engineer Dept., 8; Ordnance Dept., 6; Signal Corps, 0; Record and Pension, 1; Cavalry, 8; Artillery, 15; Infantry, 24; total, 77.

Following is the memorandum of the Secretary of War to the Adjutant General of the Army with the names, in order, of colonels who will be promoted to brigadier upon the retirement this month of Major Gen. George W. Davis:

"Memorandum for the Adjutant General. By direction of the President, you will prepare commissions for the promotion and retirement of the following officers, with the understanding that each has applied for retirement and comes within the provisions of the bill that passed the Senate of the United States at its last session, namely, that each served creditably during the Civil War, for not less than one year and has a total service of not less than thirty-five years.

"John H. Page, 3d Infantry, vice Sumner, appointed major general; Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary Department, vice Page; Wm. L. Haskin, Artillery Corps, vice Woodruff; Charles W. Miner, 6th Infantry, vice Haskin; James M. J. Sanno, 18th Infantry, vice Miner; Charles F. Robe, 9th Infantry, vice Sanno; Edwin B. Atwood, Quartermaster's Department, vice Robe; John Simpson, Quartermaster's Department, vice Atwood; Frank G. Smith, Artillery Corps, vice Simpson; George B. Rodney, Artillery Corps, vice Smith; Almond B. Wells, 1st Cavalry, vice Rodney; John B. Babcock, assistant adjutant general, vice Wells; Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Infantry, vice Babcock; Henry Lippincott, Medical Department, vice Coolidge; Cyrus S. Roberts, 2d Infantry, vice Lippincott; J. Milton Thompson, 23d Infantry, vice Roberts; Carle A. Woodruff, Artillery Corps, vice Thompson; David H. Kinzie, Artillery Corps, vice Woodruff; John L. Tieron, Artillery Corps, vice Kinzie; James Miller, 22d Infantry, vice Tieron; David J. Craigie, 11th Infantry, vice Miller; Alpheus H. Bowman, 25th Infantry, vice Craigie; Edmund Rice, 19th Infantry, vice Bowman; Charles G. Penny, 29th Infantry, vice Rice; Jesse C. Chance, 4th Infantry, vice Penny; Theodore F. Forbes, 27th Infantry, vice Chance; Daniel D. Wheeler, Quartermaster's Department, vice Forbes; Charles L. Cooper, 5th Cavalry, vice Wheeler; James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department, vice Cooper; John A. Kress, Ordnance Department, vice Reilly; Calvin DeWitt, Medical Department, vice Carr; Peter J. A. Cleary, Medical Department, vice DeWitt; Leon A. Matile, 24th Infantry, vice Cleary."

The promotion and retirement of Civil War colonels will make the following promotions:

Cavalry arm: Three lieutenant colonels, including Steever, four majors, including Pearson; five captains, including Nicholson; five 1st lieutenants, including Day.

Artillery Corps: Seven lieutenant colonels, including Stewart; seven majors, including Pratt; seven captains, including Adams; seven 1st lieutenants, including Scott.

Infantry arm: Fifteen lieutenant colonels, including Huston; fifteen majors, including Brush; seventeen captains, including W. K. Wright, and seventeen 1st lieutenants, including Naylor.

## WHO SHALL DEFEND NAVAL STATIONS?

Whether the agreement between the War Department and the Navy Department whereby the United States naval coaling stations in Cuba are to be garrisoned by the Artillery Corps of the Army instead of the Marine Corps will serve as a precedent in providing garrisons for other naval bases, is a matter of conjecture, but it seems likely to have that effect. The wisdom of such an arrangement has been questioned in some quarters, and various Navy and Marine officers have contended that all naval stations should be garrisoned by marines. In Great

Britain, however, a proposition to transfer the defense of naval stations from the army to the navy is most earnestly opposed by the navy itself, the argument being that to take the force required to defend the stations from the navy would simply amount to a corresponding reduction in the fighting strength of the navy. With the development of a considerable chain of naval stations this question of providing them with adequate garrisons is of increasing importance. The fortifications at such stations will necessarily be constructed by the army, and it is held that the army should garrison them, leaving the navy with its full strength for work on the sea. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the logical garrison for such fortifications are the marines, who are trained for service afloat and ashore, and who, being nominally a part of the navy, would be capable of greater efficiency in joint action than could reasonably be expected of a military garrison.

In our issue of September 27, 1902, we reviewed a very valuable article on the subject published in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute by Capt. Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., in which he stated the case for the marines in the following terms: "As these stations will be almost solely for the purpose of providing bases for the fleet, where its coal, ammunition and stores may be held safe from the raids of an aggressive enemy and yet ever ready for instant use by our own ships, they must be directly under the control and at the command of the commander-in-chief of the fleet. Above all, there should be no friction between the admiral afloat and the guardians of his naval bases ashore, such as would most certainly arise were these bases defended by the Artillery and Infantry of the Army. It is of the greatest importance that one department of the Government should administer all the affairs of the co-ordinate branches of the Navy both afloat and ashore, for a division of control would lead to a multiplication of detail and 'red tape' in time of peace, and to a fatal lack of cohesion and responsibility under the strain of actual war. Long experience has shown that the so-called co-operation of the Navy and Army in a campaign is a myth, and that neither will subordinate itself to the other, each having its own work to do in its own way. To put the batteries and torpedo defenses of the coaling and repair stations of the Navy under the control of the Artillery of the Army, would be about as reasonable as to put the batteries of the ships under their control, barring the effects of seasickness, and neither could be justified by sound argument. If the admiral who flies his flag at sea must command the guns of his battleships, then just as truly must he command the guns that protect his stores of coal and ammunition from the cruisers of the enemy, for once these stores were captured the campaign would be lost." The subject under discussion was important when Captain Williams wrote and is still more important now. Then we had twenty-three naval stations in outlying waters, while we now have or soon will have twenty-eight or thirty. To man these from the Marine Corps and keep 3,500 marines at sea the corps would have to be increased to about 18,000, and there would be need for about 600 additional line officers. Waiving for the present the question as to which of the services shall be placed in charge of our naval stations, it will be seen that the Marine Corps with its present strength is in no condition to assume the work. There is urgent need of marines for other duties, and to assign the Corps to the defense of naval stations without at the same time trebling its strength would be utterly absurd. The arrangement, even if it be only temporary, that the stations in Cuba shall be garrisoned by the Army, is a frank recognition that the marines cannot be spared for that service until the corps is substantially increased.

Too much praise cannot be accorded to the American Military Rifle team which recaptured the Palma Trophy at Bisley, England, on July 12, after making a journey of some 3,500 miles and meeting and defeating in friendly competition the best rifle teams in the world. The public spirited citizens who provided for the expenses of the team should also be remembered in the jubilation over the victory. Many people well versed in long range rifle shooting expressed the opinion before the contest that the American team would do its best work at the shortest range, and that it would have no show against the British and Canadian teams at the 1,000 yards range. The opinions of the experts were happily all awry, for it was at the longer ranges that the Americans put in their best work, and succeeded in winning by fifteen points to the good. The team demonstrated its superiority at all three ranges, save that of 800 yards, and here the crack team of Great Britain led it by only three points. The winners had no easy victory, however, and it required the utmost nerve and steadiness on the part of the Americans to overcome the best shots in Great Britain and Canada, where rifle shooting at all ranges has been so thoroughly practiced for years, and in also defeating at the same time teams from France, Australia, Natal and Norway. It is also worthy of note in connection with the victory of the American team, the particulars of which we give elsewhere, that for the first time in the history of an American International Rifle Team, shooting abroad, a representative of the Regular Service was a member of it. Another fact worthy of noting is that of the eight men of the American team shooting, four were from the New York Guard, three of whom were members of the 71st N.Y., and one a member

of the 7th. The U.S. Marine Corps, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia each had one representative shooting.

The Army are proud of their Lieutenant General commanding when they find him at the age of retirement able to ride the ninety miles between Fort Sill and Fort Reno in nine hours and ten minutes, as he did between 8 a.m. and 5:10 p.m. on July 14, in full campaign uniform and a blazing sun, following this with a horseback review of Infantry, a daring jump across a ravine and a five mile canter to catch a train. The thirty-five miles between Fort Sill and Anadarko, Okla., were covered in two hours and twenty-five minutes. A despatch from El Reno, Okla., says: "During the trip the General had nine mounts. Captain Sayre of the 8th Cavalry made the ride with him. The rest of the escort used Government teams and ambulances. The General was the freshest looking man in the party. He wore dark trousers and canvas leggings, light blue shirt and white helmet. As he dismounted he remarked: 'I enjoyed every moment of the trip; there was one time I felt particularly good. That was when I came up to the men who had charge of the pack teams, just south of the Canadian River. They had a lunch ready, and I enjoyed it with them. It made me feel exceedingly good.' The General showed no signs of being tired. Forty minutes after his arrival at Fort Reno he was on the parade grounds in fatigue uniform reviewing the six companies of Infantry. Deducing the twenty minutes spent at luncheon and the leisure time consumed in making the remounts the ride was made in eight hours." General Miles is a splendid specimen of military manhood and we will back him for physical endurance, as well as other soldierly qualities, against any soldier of his years in any army in the world. It is interesting to note, in this connection that The Century, in an article in its number for August on John Wesley tells us that the founder of Methodism, when he was seventy years old rode from Connington to Bristol, spent an hour there and returned to Connington, a journey of two hundred and eighty miles, covering it in forty-eight hours "and no more tired, blessed be God, than when I left." Wesley's "Journal" contains more than one instance of a journey of from eighty to ninety miles on horseback in one day.

The appointment of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, N.G. N.Y., of Albany, N.Y., commanding the 3d Brigade, to succeed Colonel Sanger as Assistant Secretary of War is a most happy selection. General Oliver comes to the War Department well able to cope with the military problems which he will be called upon to solve, because of his recognized integrity and ability, and also because of his experience as an officer, first in the Volunteer Army at the beginning of the Civil War, later as a regular officer in the Army of the United States, and still later as an officer identified for many years with the National Guard interests of New York and the country generally. It is a significant fact that General Oliver served on various occasions when he was in the Army with Adjutant General Corbin and Major Generals MacArthur and Young. General Oliver served as 2d lieutenant of the 5th Massachusetts Volunteers, Sept. 27, 1864; aide-de-camp, Cavalry Brigade, 3d Division, 25th Army Corps, Feb. 3, 1865; 2d lieutenant, 17th U.S. Inf., Feb. 23, 1866; 1st lieutenant, 8th U.S. Cavalry, March 7, 1867; and captain, Oct. 31, 1869, on which date he resigned. He was commissioned colonel of the 10th Regiment N. G.N.Y. Aug. 25, 1873, and after serving on the General Staff was appointed brigadier general Jan. 10, 1883. It is to be regretted that illness which prevents his wife from living at the Capital should compel the resignation of Colonel Sanger, but it would be hard to find a man more competent than General Oliver to take over the work of which he has charge. General Oliver has positive opinions on the subject of the instruction of the National Guard with whose possibilities and requirements he is thoroughly familiar.

The two cyphers should be stricken from the figures showing the height of the bridge built by Gen. G. M. Dodge over the Chattahoochee as published last week. The bridge was fourteen feet high, not 1,400 feet, and 710 feet long. General Dodge's resignation Oct. 1, 1864, was from the command of the 16th Corps. As soon as he was convalescent from a severe wound in the head he returned to duty at the request of General Grant and was immediately assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Missouri, relieving General Rosecrans, and later the Department of Kansas and the Plains was merged into his Department, relieving General Curtis, in order that General Dodge might make the Indian campaigns on the Plains. In July, 1865, he was assigned to the command of the United States forces, Kansas and the Plains, for the Indian campaigns, and remained in the Volunteer Army until May 1, 1866, when he was given leave of absence. He resigned March 1, and his resignation was accepted May 30, 1866. General Grant had a great desire that General Dodge should accept an appointment in the Regular Army, but his obligations to the Union Pacific and his own inclinations were to return to his profession of civil engineer and Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railway, and General Sherman in consideration of what was for the best interest of General Dodge heartily approved of this decision.

The Secretary of War recently gave orders that all aides on the staffs of general officers of the Army, who had not the service requirements of paragraphs 30 and 40 of the Army Regulations, should immediately be relieved, and called for a report of the names of the officers so serving who had not had five years' service as required. In view of the fact that there are now only twenty-three first lieutenants of Cavalry, ten of Infantry and none of Artillery who had five years' service, it is doubtful whether the present aides will be relieved, though the order still stands. All the lieutenants of Infantry who have had five years' service will be promoted this year. Of the twenty-three 1st lieutenants of Cavalry only about ten have had three years' continuous service with troops. At the time many of the aides were appointed there were very few, if any, lieutenants available, and the regulation was waived. The officers who are now serving on the staffs of general officers who are subject to the order of Secretary Root are: 2d Lieut. C. F. Cox, staff of General Moore; 1st Lieut. T. B. Taylor, General Sanger; 1st Lieut. G. H. V. Mosley, General Lee; 1st Lieut. G. McCaskey, General Lee; 1st Lieut. William L. Karnes, General Wint; 1st Lieut. H. A. Drum, General Baldwin; 1st Lieut. B. J. Mitchell, General Funston; 1st Lieut. M. Craig, General Bell; 1st Lieut. D. Van Voorhis, General Bell; 1st Lieut. W. S. Grant, General Kobbé; 1st Lieut. J. B. Allison, General Randall; 1st Lieut. F. R. McCoy, General Wood; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, General Sumner; 1st Lieut. W. D. Forsyth, General Bates; 1st Lieut. Van Leer Wills, General Bates; Capt. H. M. Reeve, General Bates; Capt. W. M. Wright, General Bates; Capt. C. R. Howland, General MacArthur; Capt. R. B. Harper, General Chaffee and Capt. J. R. Lindsay, General Chaffee.

The Secretary of the Navy has taken steps which are likely to result in the determination to the satisfaction of the Navy Department of the efficiency or inefficiency of the submarine type of torpedo craft. In accordance with a recommendation made by the Board on Construction, he has decided that maneuvers between a flotilla of the submarine boats now in commission in the Navy, and a squadron of larger vessels detached from the North Atlantic fleet, shall take place at Newport, R.I., in September, shortly after the termination of the joint maneuvers. Although the details of these maneuvers, which are planned to test the submarine boats, have not been determined upon, it is understood that they will take the form of an attack by the larger ships upon Newport, which will be defended simply by submarine boats. Secretary Moody has also determined that a competitive test of submarine boats shall be held in October. All submarine boats that have been proposed for adoption by the Navy are eligible to enter the competition and it is understood that the Lake boat, the Holland type and possibly the Berger boat will be entered.

The War Department might solve its difficulty as to a mark which shall plainly distinguish State troops from those of the Regular forces of the United States by giving respectful attention to the numerous letters from Army officers asking for the retention of the letters "U.S." upon the collars of their coats. These requests are not the result of blind conservatism but give evidence of far-seeing, professional knowledge of the usefulness of those letters displaced. The "Coat of Arms" is known to but few. The letters "U.S." are known to every man, woman and child in this country, and a mere sight of them upon the collars of troops has done much to avert riotous demonstrations on many occasions. The "Coat of Arms" as exhibited on the collar becomes, at a distance of but a few feet, a mere splotch of yellow metal and is no distinguishing mark at all. The War Department should without further delay restore the "U.S." to the collars of officers and men, and let the States use any other mark they wish. No action by Congress is necessary.

General Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, intends that the young officers of his Corps shall be proficient in the duties which they daily have to perform, and with this end in view the examination of Artillery officers for promotion will be of such a character that no officer can pass it who is not thoroughly instructed in his profession. General Randolph is not, as has been stated in some of the daily papers, attempting any "weeding-out process," but it is determined that officers when examined for promotion shall show proficiency in their line of duty. Though the examinations will not be easy, they will not be unfair; each officer will be expected to have so prepared himself that he can answer all questions relating to his daily duties as an officer in the Artillery Corps.

In answer to several inquiries we may say that the uniform of an officer on the retired list is that prescribed for his actual rank in his regiment or corps when retired, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department will not be worn. A retired officer with brevet commission, whether in the Regular or Volunteer Service of the Army of the United States may wear the uniform of his highest brevet grade, and a retired officer who has held commission, not brevet, in the Volunteer Service may wear the uniform of his highest grade in that Service, except that the number of the regiment or insignia of corps or department will not be worn. This is the regulation as prescribed in G.O. 132, H.Q.A., 1902, which is the latest uniform order.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 12, 1903.

Never in the history of the post has Pope Hall been so elaborately adorned as Friday evening on the occasion of the inaugural reception to Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell by the officers and ladies of the garrison. The interior and exterior of the hall were ablaze with numberless electric lights, and bunting and streamers were in evidence everywhere, completing a very novel and artistic decorative effect. Neither time, labor nor expense were spared to make the function a brilliant one. Flags were draped from wall and ceiling, the effect being a canopy of stars and stripes. The windows were draped with the national colors and banked with palms, ferns and American beauty roses. The 6th Infantry band, stationed in the balcony, played throughout the reception and the ball which followed. Throngs of people crowded the corridors and reception hall eager to do honor to the new commandant and his charming wife. Col. and Mrs. C. W. Miner and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry Wygant formed the receiving line, and introductions were made by Capt. Tyree R. Rivers. An elegant course supper was served under the management of the Planter's Hotel. The guests aside from the garrison included many society people of the city and a number from Fort Riley, Omaha and Kansas City. Among guests from Fort Leavenworth were Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl, Senator and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McGonigle, Col. and Mrs. Henry Jackson, U.S.A., retired, and many others.

Miss Lucy Market entertained with a most delightful dancing party Saturday evening at her beautiful suburban home south of the city, in compliment to the bridal party of Miss Helen Atwood and Lieut. W. A. Austin, whose marriage will take place next Wednesday evening. Those who attended from the post were Lieutenants Jeffers, Mills, Murphy, West, Rehkopf, Arnold, Caldwell, Haycraft, Knight, Jacobs, Leisenring, Purviance, Hasson and Morrison.

Mrs. Ferguson, wife of Lieut. A. M. Ferguson, who has been seriously ill, is convalescent. Gen. and Mrs. Freeman and Miss Julia Freeman left Wednesday for Wyoming to spend the heated months on their ranch. Mrs. Thorne, of New York, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, of Kingman, Kas., are visiting their son, Lieut. A. M. Ferguson, at the Planters Hotel.

A tally-ho ride was enjoyed Wednesday evening by the following officers and ladies: Major and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick, Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, Capt. and Mrs. W. K. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson and Capt. and Mrs. E. T. Cole.

Mrs. E. F. Taggart and children left last week for California. Captain Taggart, who has been ill at the hospital, has returned to duty at the target range.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Pickel, the Misses Sadie Atchison, May Doughty, and Lieutenants Powell and Butler composed a swimming party at the Natatorium Tuesday evening.

Miss Donovan and Mr. Donovan have returned to their home in St. Joseph, Mo., after a visit with Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Brown. The Misses Mason, of East Orange, N.J., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Kemper. A tea was given in their honor Tuesday afternoon by Lieut. and Mrs. Kemper. Major and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon are entertaining Miss Williams, of Mobile, Ala. Mrs. L. C. Scherer and mother, Mrs. Hanis, will leave this week for the St. Lawrence river to remain the summer. Captain Scherer will join them later. Major and Mrs. C. G. Ayres and Miss Ayres, of Fort Riley, Kas., attended the reception to Gen. and Mrs. Bell, and during their stay were the guests of Captain Beacon.

A tally-ho party to Platte City, Mo., was enjoyed Tuesday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. Kemper, the Misses Mason, of East Orange, N.J., Miss Genevieve Fenlon, Capt. R. J. Maxey and Lieutenants Pope and Cavanaugh.

The post baseball team defeated the Macabees of Kansas City Sunday, July 5, by a score of 11 to 7. About 900 people witnessed the game, which was a good one. The next field day events will be held on July 16.

The 6th Infantry Band serenaded Gen. and Mrs. Bell Monday evening. In the future part of the concerts will be given at a stand near the commanding officer's residence, close to Sherman Hall.

The 16th, the siege battery, got in from Fort Riley Thursday. The trip overland home was slow owing to the heat and delays in building and strengthening bridges to support the weight of the siege guns. The soldiers were away two months and were twenty-eight days in getting to Riley, because they were caught and held up by the flood near St. Mary's.

Major Otto Von Etzel, military attaché of the German embassy, was a visitor at the garrison last week, and during his stay was the guest of Capt. J. H. Beacon, adjutant of the 6th Infantry. Major Von Etzel is inspecting the different posts and left here for Fort Riley.

Major and Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon will leave shortly to occupy their summer cottage at Newport, R.I. The Misses Isabel, Edna and Jane Brewster, of the city, and Lieutenants Hasson, Knight, Rehkopf and Arnold formed a tally-ho party Thursday evening.

Companies A and C, Engineers, which left the post June 2 to construct a ferry across the Kaw river at Lawrence, Kas., arrived at the post Friday afternoon. The dust and heat were exceedingly trying on the men and animals; two of the mules dropped dead on the march. The detachment consisted of 227 men, 130 mules and a few wagons. Capt. C. A. F. Flager was in command.

The Thomas Blues of Kansas City went down to defeat before the post baseball team Saturday afternoon, July 11, by a score of 14 to 7. The team expect a harder game Sunday, when Tonganoxie will play them on the West End parade grounds.

Miss Grace McGonigle, of the city, entertained Wednesday evening with a moonlight picnic, and a number of guests from the garrison were in attendance.

Mrs. Cornell, of Bonner Springs, Kas., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Bugbee, wife of Lieutenant Bugbee. Mrs. Ingram, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Walton, 6th Inf., for several weeks, will return in a few days to her home. Lieut. E. A. Jeunet, 1st Inf., has returned after an absence of several days at his home in Franklin, Pa. Miss Mayme I. Myers, of Kansas City, Mo., was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl, of Leavenworth, for the reception July 10 for Gen. and Mrs. Bell.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Bugbee, 25th Inf., will spend a month at Highland Farm, Kas., as the guests of Mrs. Bugbee's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cornell, before go-

ing to his station at Fort Niobrara, Neb. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas R. Harker, 15th Inf., will leave in a short time for Captain Harker's new station, Monterey, Cal., where he will join his regiment.

## DESIGN FOR THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

There is a disagreement among the members of the Board on Construction of the Navy as to the proper design for the two 13,000-ton battleships authorized by the last Naval Appropriation act. The principal characteristics of these vessels were decided upon by the Board on Construction during the absence of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, and the report was signed by Rear Admirals O'Neil, Bowles and Melville, although Admiral Melville at the time went on record as being in favor of giving the vessels greater speed. Since his return, Admiral Bradford has filed, with the Secretary of the Navy, a report in which he takes exception to the design of the vessel, which report was referred to Rear Admiral O'Neil, as president of the board. The report of Admiral Bradford with the remarks thereon by Admiral O'Neil, follow:

Washington, D.C., June 27, 1903.

Sir: 1. The president of the Board on Construction transmitted to me under date of June 11, 1903, during my absence from Washington on duty, a copy of a report of the Board of Construction dated June 10, 1903, in reference to sketch plans of two 13,000-ton battleships authorized by last Congress, and also a copy of your approval of the same.

2. While I was absent from the Department at the time the report was made, the subject matter treated of therein had been extensively discussed by the Board previous to my departure. The Board was evenly divided on the subject of speed and coal-carrying capacity; the Engineer-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Melville, and myself were in favor, for tactical reasons, of giving these ships speed of 16 knots and a coal-carrying capacity of 2,000 tons in order that they may not be outclassed in fleet formation by all other battleships laid down since the Maine class, inclusive. Having provided these two functions, it was our belief that the ships should then be designed with as powerful means for defense and offense as their displacement permitted. Attention is invited to the minority statement of the Engineer-in-Chief on the above-mentioned report in connection with this matter.

3. Attention is further invited to the concluding sentence of the first paragraph of this report, as follows: "The Board has agreed upon the sketch plans with the following characteristics." Among the characteristics are the following: "Trial speed 16½ to 17 knots," "full coal capacity 1,750 tons." It is to these characteristics that I especially take exception, and I do not think the statement that the Board had agreed on these functions was a frank expression of the opinions of all the members, or of a majority. It is presumed that the Department wished to know the opinions of all members, and it is for this reason that this special report is submitted.

4. I desire to further add that I believe the subject one of very great importance, since it pertains to the homogeneity of the fleet. I may also say that I desire, personally, to be on record as not being in favor of the speed and coal carrying capacity set forth by the above-mentioned report.

5. Since 1888 the Board on Construction has adhered to 18 knots speed for battleships and 22 knots for armored cruisers. The Charleston class is cited as an illustration of the sacrifices of offensive and defensive power in order to gain the armored cruiser speed.

6. Forwarded herewith is a blue print showing certain characteristics of twenty-three modern foreign battleships, and attention is invited to the designed speed which, with three exceptions, is 18 knots or more. Of the three exceptions, two are designed for 17 knots and one for 16; the displacement of these three exceptions are as follows, in the order named, viz.: 3,460 tons, 8,948 tons, 12,600 tons. The Maine class have a speed of 16 knots with good offensive and defensive power; it is certain that this class can be improved upon with 13,000 tons displacement, at the same time retaining 18 knots speed and 2,000 tons coal capacity.

Very respectfully,  
R. B. BRADFORD, Chief of Bureau,  
Member Board on Construction.  
The Secretary of the Navy.

## 1st Endorsement.

Navy Department, June 30, 1903.  
Referred to the president of the Board on Construction for remark and return.

MOODY, Secretary.

Board on Construction, July 1, 1903.

## 2d Endorsement.

1. Respectfully returned to the Department  
2. The views expressed by Rear Admiral Bradford in the within letter concerning the speed and coal capacity of the 13,000-ton battleships authorized by Congress at its last session are substantially in accord with those expressed by him during the sessions of the board at which he was present, when these matters were under consideration, and it is reasonable to suppose that had he been present when the board took final action in the matter and submitted to the Department its report of June 10, 1903, recommending the general characteristics of the vessels referred to, he would have submitted a minority report setting forth his views on the points within referred to, substantially as he has done in the within letter.

3. Admiral Bradford's absence on duty for a considerable period rendered it necessary that the consideration of the characteristics of the vessels in question should be proceeded with by the Board during his absence, and it frequently happens that the Board is obliged to act upon important question in the absence of one or more of its members, provided a quorum is present, and the report of the majority of such quorum has always been held by the Board on Construction to be the report of the Board.

4. The report of the Board submitted to the Department on June 10, 1903, recommending the general scheme for the vessels in question was signed by all the members of the Board then present, three in number, with no dissenting vote, and, therefore, must have been a frank expression of the opinion of all the members present. Admiral Bradford not being present, of course, had no opportunity to vote on the general proposition. The Engineer-in-Chief, in signing the report of the Board, did not dissent in any particular, but merely accompanied his signature with an expression of opinion, in the following language, namely:

"While these vessels will undoubtedly be quite efficient they would, in my opinion, be very much more so if given more speed, since I do not consider that a very heavy battery, comparatively low speed, and small coal capacity, with only nine inches of side armor makes the best possible combination. The displacement being limited to 13,000 tons makes it difficult, if not impossible, to produce a thoroughly satisfactory and up-to-date battleship."

5. With this opinion every member of the Board could readily have concurred, but neither Admiral Melville, who wrote these remarks, nor Admiral Bradford, who refers to them in the within letter, suggested any practicable means of endowing the vessels referred to with such

desirable qualities, nor could they be so endowed without the sacrifice of some other very important elements.

6. In the discussion of the Board Admiral Melville expressed the opinion that the vessels should have very great speed, "if possible, 21 knots," so that they could, if necessary, escape from a more powerful antagonist. In fact, they were practically to be armored cruisers in point of speed, protection and armament. This proposition did not meet with the approval of the other members of the board, even of the Engineer-in-Chief, the prestige of whose Bureau depends largely upon the production of high speed vessels.

7. Admiral Bradford desires these vessels to carry as much coal as vessels of 16,000 tons displacement, and to have the speed assigned to the larger vessels, and yet every member of the Board on Construction well knows that in order to attain these desirable qualities in the 13,000-ton vessels great sacrifices would have to be made in armor and armament. Were this not the case, all arguments in favor of the larger vessels, of which Admiral Bradford was a strong advocate, would fall to the ground.

8. Before making its report of June 10, 1903, the Board carefully considered the questions of speed, coal capacity, armor, armament and all other important elements of the vessels in question, and decided that what has always been considered the most important feature in battleships should be preserved in the 13,000-ton ships; that is, armament, or power of offense; next, armor, or power of defense; that they should be given as great speed and as large coal capacity as was practicable. This being believed to be not only in the best interest of the Navy but in strict conformity with the act of authorization, which provides for "two first-class battleships, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, upon a trial displacement of not more than 13,000 tons, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action." The scheme submitted by the Board is in strict accord with this provision, as it provided for the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance, and the speed designated is considered the highest practicable under the conditions given as to displacement, etc.

9. It is therefore recommended that no action be taken by the Department on the within letter, which merely expresses the views of a member of the Board on Construction who was not present when final action was taken by the Board in submitting its report on the 13,000-ton ships to the Department on June 10, 1903; the letter, however, to be filed by the Department as the individual expression of the opinion contained in paragraph 4 thereof.

CHARLES O'NEIL, Chief of Ordnance,  
President of Board.

## 3d Endorsement.

Navy Department, July 3, 1903.

Referred to Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., Chief of Bureau of Equipment, and member of Board on Construction, and attention called for his information to the endorsement (2d) herewith of the 1st instant, by the president of such board. The accompanying communication with its enclosures will upon its return to the Department be filed with the other papers in the matter of the sketch plans of the 13,000-ton battleships.

MOODY, Secretary.

## AMERICAN SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH.

The round of festivities incident to the visit of the American squadron to Portsmouth, England, noted last week up to July 9, was continued into the following week and our Navy men were fairly prostrated by the number of dinners, receptions, and other entertainments held in their honor. On July 10 Admiral Cotton and a delegation of officers were entertained at dinner at the Mansion House by Lord Mayor Samuel, of London.

Rear Admiral Cotton occupied a seat between the Lady Mayoress and Prince Louis of Battenberg. Toasts to King Edward, President Roosevelt, Admiral Cotton and his officers, and the whole United States Navy were heartily drunk, and many happy remarks made.

The Lord Mayor, in responding to a toast, said: "In the course of my term of office it is my duty to entertain many people, but I wish to tell you that this lunch was not officially inspired. I could not let the American squadron go without showing them, and, I hope, all the people of America, that ties of race, blood and language are recognized here in the city of London more warmly than in any other part of the world. May the bonds which bind the two countries every grow closer, and, if necessary, may we face the whole world together, while always endeavoring by every means in our power to maintain the peace of the world!"

Rear Admiral Cotton said in his reply: "The squadron is here by direct order of the President of the United States, and as a messenger of peace and good will. I am sure I speak for the peoples of both countries when I say I hope and I believe that the Cross of St. George and the Stars and Stripes will never be waved but in amity and friendship and for the peace of the world."

Prolonged cheering greeted the Admiral's speech, and sat down with the band playing "Auld Lang Syne." Others present also made appropriate remarks. All of the renowned gold plate was on view, and the tables were decked with magnificent roses.

Later in the day, Admiral Cotton, together with Captains Walker, Hemphill and Cornwell and Commander McCrea and Flag Lieutenant Hussey, were present at the review of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company on the Horse Guards parade. Both the King and Queen were present. The officers were afterward shown through the Horse Guards quarters by Viscount Creighton. In the evening Admiral Cotton and officers dined at the American Embassy and from there went to a reception given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Many of the officers between the dinners of the day visited Westminster Abbey and other points of interest.

On July 11 Rear Admiral Cotton and a representation of officers, together with a detachment of about 150 blue-jackets and marines, were shown the sights in London, men of equal rank in the British service being detailed to act as cicerones. In the evening the Mayor of Portsmouth entertained Admiral Cotton and officers at a banquet in the Town Hall.

President Roosevelt, on July 11, sent the following cablegram, in response to the message sent by King Edward, of England, during the dinner to the American officers at Buckingham Palace on July 9:

"Oyster Bay, July 11.

"His Majesty, the King, London.  
"I thank your Majesty most cordially for your kind message and sincerely and gratefully appreciate the courtesies which the officers of our Navy have received at the hands of your Majesty and the English people."  
(Signed)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."  
Sunday, July 12, was chiefly occupied by Admiral Cotton and his officers aboard the squadron in receiving and

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entertaining visitors. At night Admiral Cotton and Captain Hemphill of the Kearsarge and Flag Lieutenant Hussey went ashore as guests at a dinner given at Admiralty House by Admiral Hotham in honor of the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales, clad in his uniform of vice admiral, breakfasted with Admiral Cotton on the Kearsarge, July 13. The ships of the American squadron were handsomely dressed, sides and tops manned. The Prince boarded the Kearsarge. Simultaneously with the salute to the Prince every ship in the harbor and off Spithead burst into full dress in a brilliant array of color and manned rails.

Those present at the dinner were Captains Stockton, Cornwell and Walker, Comdr. McCrea, Lieutenant Commander Zane, Lieutenants Hussey, Hourigan and Pratt, U.S.N., Major Magill, U.S.M.C., the American Minister, the Mayor of Portsmouth, Admirals Beresford, Hotham, Lambton, Henderson, Chichester, R.N., and seven others. After breakfast the Prince changed to a working uniform, and inspected the ship, the appearance of which received his cordial approval.

Another happy function attended by the officers of the American squadron was the ball on the evening of July 13 given by Admiral Hotham and the British naval officers in honor of the officers of the American squadron at the officers' quarters in the Royal Naval Barracks. The majority of the visiting officers were in attendance. Admiral Hotham took out to supper Mrs. McCrea, wife of Commander McCrea. Among the ladies present were the wife and daughter of Captain Stockton, U.S.N.; Mrs. T. F. Cowie, wife of Paymaster Cowie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Baird, wife of Chaplain Baird, U.S.N.

On the afternoon of July 14 the Kearsarge was again in gala attire for the reception which Admiral Cotton and his officers held from three to six. On the superstructure deck were two orchestras, made up from the ship's band. Admiral Cotton received hundreds of visitors on the quarter deck, and they passed the time between inspecting the vessel and dancing, and with this reception the visit of the American war vessels to Portsmouth, so far as the interchange of visits and social functions is concerned, came to an end.

## BURSTING OF THE IOWA'S GUN.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., July 6, 1903.

Sir: 1. The board appointed by your order of May 21, 1903, to determine, if possible, the causes which led to the bursting of 12-inch gun No. 9 on board the U.S.S. Iowa on April 9, 1903 (copy of orders appended, marked "A"), met as directed at the Washington Navy Yard at 10 a.m., May 25, 1903.

2. The board first examined and considered the report of a previous board appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, with its enclosures. The board next examined the fragments of the burst gun, which had arrived at the Naval Gun Factory, and gave directions as to the cutting and testing of specimens from each of three pieces. The board then adjourned to meet on board the U.S.S. Iowa at the New York Navy Yard to make a personal examination of the burst gun and its mount and turret.

3. The board met again on board the U.S.S. Iowa at the New York Navy Yard at 10 a.m., June 6, 1903, and carefully inspected the forward turret of that vessel, the burst gun itself, its breech mechanism and mount. The board also questioned the former and the then ordnance officers of that vessel, Lieutenants Slocum and McGuinness. The board then adjourned to await the reports of the stargauging of the gun, of the tests of the metal of the fractured parts, and of a number of powder charges similar to the one fired when the gun was burst.

4. The board met again at 10 a.m. on July 6, 1903, at the Washington Navy Yard, and, after a discussion of the various reports of the tests, which had been previously considered by the members of the board separately and which will be referred to in detail further on, begs leave to submit the following:

First. The condition of the burst gun is set forth in detail in the report of the examination and stargauging, a copy of which is appended, marked "B." The board's examination showed nothing in the gun, its mount or its breech mechanism which would indicate that it had been in any way overstrained. The stargauge report, in the opinion of the board, indicates that either in the round fired when the gun burst or at some previous fire it had been subjected to a sufficient pressure to permanently enlarge the bore, this enlargement, though very small, being greater than was found in the other 12-inch guns of the Iowa, and larger than should result from the wear of service use under normal conditions.

Second. As far as could be determined from an examination of the fractured pieces of the tube and "E" hoop, the metal appeared to be of the usual good quality of gun steel. Two test specimens, one transverse and one longitudinal, were taken from each of the fractured pieces, and copies of the results of their test are appended, marked "C." These tests indicate that both the tube and "E" hoop were of excellent quality and of physical characteristics unchanged from the time of their original acceptance by the Government and incorporation in the gun. The elastic limits exhibited by these specimens are somewhat lower than those shown by the test specimens cut from the ends of the tube and "E" hoop and tested for acceptance, but this merely indicates, what is well known, that the effects of the treatment of the forging for the purpose of raising its physical characteristics are always greater at the ends than in the body of the forging. The fact that the tensile strength and elongation of the specimens are practically the same as in the case of the specimens originally tested when the forgings were accepted, is, in the opinion of the board, sufficient proof that no change in the physical characteristics had taken place on account of the service use of the gun. The pieces of the tube itself showed no flattening down or marring of the rifling of the gun, and the board was unable to find any evidence or appearance in the pieces or in the gun itself that the shell had prematurely exploded in the bore. The chemical analysis of the same fragments were normal, indicating the usual chemical composition of gun steel.

Third. The elastic strength of the gun, calculated by the usual formulae and taking as the elastic limits of the tube and "E" hoop the minimum results given by the test specimens from the fragments, was found to be as follows: Under the rear end of the "E" hoop, which is the strongest part of the gun actually burst by the explosion, 12 tons per square inch; under the forward end of the same hoop,  $\frac{9}{10}$  tons per square inch; forward of the "E" hoop, where the tube is unsupported by any hoop,  $\frac{6}{10}$  tons per square inch.

Assuming that the U.S. Navy smokeless powder is practical identical in ballistic qualities with the pure gun cotton smokeless powder, the pressures given by

which when exploded in a closed chamber are stated in "A Study of the Mode of Combustion of Explosive Materials," by M. Velle, contained in the sixth volume of the "Memorials des Poudres et de Salpetres," the board determined by calculation that the normal combustion of the charge of powder fired in the burst gun could not produce a pressure in the bore of the gun under the "E" hoop, where it burst, as great as the calculated elastic strength of that part of the gun, as above given.

Assuming that the entire powder charge was burned without any loss of heat in the space from the bottom of the bore to the front end of the "E" hoop, the pressure produced thereby would be, on the supposition above made,  $\frac{8}{10}$  tons per square inch. But in the actual firing of the gun considerable heat is lost by conduction through the walls of the gun and very much more heat is converted into the energy of the projectile and so the pressure produced at the point referred to by the firing of the gun under normal condition could not possibly be as great as the  $\frac{8}{10}$  tons calculated as above set forth.

Fourth. The test of powder charges of the same index, number and weight as that of the charge fired when the gun burst, and supposed to be as far as practicable identical with that charge, showed no material change from the original results given by the powder when it was tested for acceptance. A copy of the report of these tests, as well as of the original acceptance test of this index number of powder, is appended, marked "D."

Fifth. Both in the original and in the re-tested charges the tests of burning grains in air indicated that the powder was made of two kinds of grain, one of which was considerably quicker burning than the other, as for example, of 20 grains taken from one of these charges the average time of burning in open air of 10 was 47 seconds, and of the other 10, 78 seconds.

Sixth. It is well known that the combustion of slow burning powder in guns sometimes gives rise to violent surging to and fro of the powder gases, resulting in what are known as "wave pressures." This phenomenon is believed to be due to a continued rapid emission of gases from what remains of the powder charge after the projectile has traveled over a considerable part of the bore of the gun, at which time the unburned powder may be at one end or the other of the space occupied by the gases, instead of being uniformly distributed throughout that space. Under such circumstances the measured pressures, at or near the muzzle of the gun, produced by charges of both brown and smokeless powder, have been known to exceed three times the greatest pressure which could be produced by their normal combustion in the same space.

In a number of instances where guns have had their muzzles blown off there has been no other assignable cause than these wave pressures, as, for example, in the case of the Collingwood's 12-inch gun, the muzzle end of which was burst in 1886, and in the case of a 13-inch gun the muzzle end of which was burst off at the Naval Proving Ground in 1901, both of these guns firing brown powder charges.

It is well known that one of the most frequent causes of the production of these wave pressures in guns is the imperfect ignition of the powder charge, and that a heterogeneous composition of the charge tends to produce the same effects as imperfect ignition. Especially with smokeless powder the rate of combustion of which increases rapidly with the pressure and in the gases of which waves are propagated with nearly twice the velocity that they have in the gases of ordinary gun powder, it is very important that the powder charges shall be homogeneous and shall be ignited by means which will as nearly as possible instantaneously inflame the entire powder charge.

Sixth. In consideration of the foregoing facts, the board has reached the following conclusion:

A. The Iowa's 12-inch gun, so far as its design and material are concerned, was sufficiently strong to safely withstand the pressure caused by the normal action of the charge of smokeless powder actually used in it.

B. There is no reason to suppose that the Iowa's 12-inch gun had been, in any way, weakened by previous firing, and, in the opinion of the board, it was as strong and well fitted to resist the strains of firing up to the time when it burst as at the time it was first installed on board the Iowa.

C. The Iowa's 12-inch gun was burst by the sudden application to the bore under the "E" hoop of a gas pressure greatly exceeding that which would result from the normal action of the powder charge being fired in it.

D. This excessive pressure was not caused by any abnormal action of the projectile itself, but was probably due to abnormal action of the powder charge, producing wave pressures.

E. Although wave pressures as registered by gauges are often very great, the duration of their action is so small that their effects upon a gun are very rarely serious, and it probably far beyond their power to overthrow, much less to burst, the thicker parts of a modern gun. It is only when a gaseous condensation acts upon a section of the gun which lacks the inertia due to thickness and weight, and which the rapid motion of the projectile unmasks to the almost instantaneous application of the full pressure, that rupture of the gun wall occurs.

The board is of the opinion that the liability of wave pressures to occur in the gun is very much diminished in the smokeless powder now being manufactured, due to the employment of uniform methods of manufacture by the various powder makers under present rigid specifications and to improved methods of ignition of the charge.

It is further of the opinion that the method of construction adopted for the new guns, in which the hoop is extended to the muzzle end, probably provides sufficient strength to the gun to resist the wave pressures developed even in the least homogeneous powders now in service.

Very respectfully,  
E. C. PENDLETON,  
Captain, U.S.N., Senior Member.  
PHILIP R. ALGER,  
Professor of Mathematics, U.S.N., Member.  
V. D. CHASE,  
Lieutenant, U.S.N., Member.

Navy Department, Bureau of Ordnance, July 15, 1903.  
The conclusions reached by the board, as stated in paragraph sixth of the within report, are concurred in by the Bureau.

CHARLES O'NEIL,  
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

## CRUISE OF THE U.S.R.C. CHASE.

The U.S. practice ship Chase, of the Revenue Cutter Service, Capt. W. E. Reynolds, U.S.R.C.S., commanding, on her summer cruise with cadets, arrived at Rockland, Me., on July 11. After a passage from the capes of the Chesapeake characterized by cold and somewhat unpleasant weather, she arrived in Provincetown Harbor June 24 and sailing from that place June 27, arrived at Portland, Me., on the 29th. The 4th of July was spent in Portland, and the officers visited Fort McKinley and witnessed the very successful field sports held on that day.

The ship arrived in Booth Bay July 7, and anchored near Squirrel Island. Here the officers and cadets were the recipients of many courtesies extended by the summer residents of that beautiful resort, and also by the people of the town of Booth Bay. A game of baseball was played between the cadet team and the Squirrel Island team. The game was very close and interesting and

was won by the Squirrel Island team, composed of strong college players who profited by the cadets' lack of practice. A very enjoyable dance was given the ship at the Casino, which was attended by the officers and cadets of the Chase, and the officers of the U.S.R.C. Woodbury. Through the courtesy of Capt. O. S. Willey, commanding the Woodbury, the officers and cadets of the practice ship were enabled to visit Bath and inspect the shipbuilding plants located there. The battleship Georgia, under construction, and the cruiser Cleveland, nearing completion, were examined with much interest.

The ports of Rockport and Belfast will probably be visited and the cruise continued to the eastward as far as Bar Harbor. Very fine, clear weather has been met with on the coast and the tortuous passages among the outlying islands afford excellent opportunities for the instruction of the cadets in handling and piloting a sailing vessel. The officers of the Chase are: Capt. W. E. Reynolds, commanding, Lieut. W. W. Joyner, executive officer, Lieut. F. C. Billard, navigator, Lieut. H. W. Pope, Lieut. John Boedecker, Surg. H. W. Stuch.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

While waiting for the allotments under the Naval Appropriation for 1903-04 seventy men who were engaged in miscellaneous work on the San Juan, P.R., naval station were discharged, only those being retained who were at work on the coaling station. A concrete surface is being laid on the soft earth of the coal yards, the land is being filled and graded and covered with five inches of broken stone. The station will store about 22,000 tons of coal and will cost, when completed, about \$6,000.

Twenty sets of wireless telegraph apparatus have been ordered by the Bureau of Equipment for use on board the flagships on all our stations which will engage in the summer maneuvers. The Topeka and Prairie will soon install a full set of wireless telegraphic instruments for experimental purposes. It has not been made public what particular type of apparatus has been selected for use on these experiments, but it will undoubtedly be an American invention, the latest experiments going to show that the modifications made in several foreign inventions have so improved the system that very little remains to be done to have a nearly perfect system for wireless telegraphic communication.

Through the courtesy of the U.S. Navy Department, six sailmakers were picked out at the navy yard, New York, on July 14, to assist Ratsey, the English sailmaker, in cutting new sails for the Shamrock III. at City Island, N.Y. The demands for sailmakers this season has exceeded the supply.

The commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard has been directed to place the Glacier out of commission as soon as practicable. The Glacier will probably be extensively overhauled and repaired before being again placed in commission.

The announcement is officially made at the Navy Department that the Pacific Squadron will sail from Dutch Harbor for San Francisco on Aug. 6, arriving at its destination by the twelfth of the month. Fleet drills will be carried out on the voyage, and on reaching its destination the vessels of the fleet will probably remain in San Francisco harbor for some time, previous to going south during the early part of the autumn.

The Navy Department will install a naval vessel in the harbor of Guantanamo for duty as station ship as soon as the treaties for coaling stations have been duly ratified by both countries. The vessel to go to Guantanamo has not been officially designated, but will probably be one of the converted cruisers of which the Navy Department has quite a choice collection.

The long talked of turbine vessel for the United States Navy seems to be among the things thought of but not built. It seems that the plans of this new vessel have developed the fact that the proposed machinery will take up more room than the same power on present lines. This being the case a halt was called in the construction of the turbine vessel, and it is believed that nothing will be done for some time to come in this direction. The project has not been abandoned by any means but only postponed.

The submarine Grampus has arrived at the Mare Island and Navy Yard, where some modifications in her furnishings will be made before further experimentation will be carried on. The Grampus is one of the two Holland torpedo boats which were built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and will be kept in commission with a skeleton crew for purposes of practice and exercise.

The U.S.S. Illinois (flagship of Rear Admiral Barker), Alabama, Massachusetts, Mayflower and the colliers Caesar, Lebanon and Sterling sailed from the Azores July 14 bound for Frenchman's Bay, Maine, with the exception of the Mayflower, which will go to the Brooklyn, N.Y., Navy Yard. The squadron will be joined at Frenchman's Bay by the other vessels of the North Atlantic fleet, and all will coal there in preparation for engaging in the search problem in August.

The Board of Survey on the battleship Iowa has reported to the Navy Department that besides the work which it is necessary to make on the ship under Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, \$15,000 should be spent under the Bureau of Ordnance. The board finds that all of the 8-inch guns should be provided with new elevating gear. This work will probably be done.

The U.S. transport Kilpatrick, with the 5th Infantry on board, sailed from Manila for New York via the Suez canal on July 2. She will dock at the Quarter-master Pier, at the foot of Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, New York city, known as Pier 12. As the passage from Manila via Suez takes about 55 days, the Kilpatrick should arrive about Aug. 26.

The steel conning tower for the battleship New Jersey has arrived at the Fore River shipyard, Quincy Point, Mass. It is a single elliptical casting of 91,500 pounds. The shield that protects it weighs 11 1/2 tons and the top nearly another ton, while 15 of the bolts that fasten it together come to 35 pounds more, making the total weight of the structure about 115,320 pounds.

The Executive Committee of the council, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, invites suggestions concerning papers to be read at the eleventh annual meeting to be held in New York in November next. Members who desire to submit papers or who have suggestions to make are requested to communicate with the secretary at their earliest convenience.

The following officers of the Marine Corps have qualified for promotion to the next higher grade: 1st Lieut.

A. S. Williams, 1st Lieut. James T. Bootes, 1st Lieut. George Van Orden and 2d Lieut. W. S. Berton.

It is the Navy Department's intention to hold an examination for the position of acting carpenter in the U.S. Navy, Oct. 1, 1903, and circulars have been issued calling attention to the fact. Officers are authorized to forward the applications of any of the chief petty officers or petty officers first-class of the artificer branch under their command who are worthy of appointment as acting carpenter. Civil employees at navy yards and stations or in private ship yards, who desire to take the examination and are considered qualified by the head of the department in which they work, may forward an application, together with answers, to "questions for record," through official channels to the Bureau of Navigation for a permit to take the examination.

The Board on Construction of Navy Vessels took important action at a meeting this week when it decided, by a vote of three to one to place quarters for chiefs of staff on board the battleship Maine, Illinois, Ohio, Alabama, Kentucky and Kearsarge. These quarters will consist of a cabin, an office and a bathroom, and will necessitate the moving to the berth deck of the quarters of three ward room officers. It is probable that all flagships in the Navy will eventually be provided with chief of staff's quarters.

The U.S.S. Iroquois returned to Honolulu June 28 from Midway Island after a pleasant run of five days and fourteen hours. Captain Rodman was in command, as Captain Pond remained behind to come on the Anglia which left for Honolulu June 26. The Iroquois was away from Honolulu just a month and during that time she has not only been to Midway, but also visited some of the smaller islands of which there are many in that part of the world. There was no difficulty in landing the cable from the Colonia which arrived at Midway from Guam on June 18, and as soon as the shore and the sea end were connected communication was opened up with Guam. The first news that came through to the cable ship was a short account of the assassination of the King and Queen of Servia. The Anglia arrived at Midway on June 16 with the cable for the last stretch reaching to Honolulu. Everyone was well on Midway Island. Wells harbor, where the Iroquois anchored, is nothing more than a lagoon reached by a break in the reef. A vessel drawing fifteen feet of water would be able to get in but there is little chance for maneuvering once inside, for the lagoon, except in a few open places, is filled with sharp pointed rocks and jetties of the reef.

The recent surveys of the Yankton and Eagle have been received by the Navy Department and referred to the Bureau of Construction and Repair approved by the Secretary of the Navy. The Board of Survey recommends that between \$5,000 and \$8,000 be expended in repairs on each ship. The work will be done at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard.

An interesting test of fire-fighting apparatus was given at the Washington Navy Yard on July 10, with a new apparatus, a tiny hand-drawn steam engine, a perfect miniature of the modern fire machine. This small engine was built by the International Fire Engine Company for service at the navy yards, army posts, marine barracks and detached plants of all kinds. The fire fighting apparatus of the navy yard at the present time consists of hand hose reels, a hand chemical engine and small hook and ladder. The test was made under the supervision of Comdr. J. M. Bowyer, U.S.N., head of the Department of Yards and Docks. Capt. E. C. Pendleton, Superintendent of the naval gun factory, and a number of other Navy officers and fire officials were present. The little machine is reported to have proved very successful. Its capacity is 150 gallons a minute. One seven-eighths-inch stream was thrown 160 feet horizontally and 115 feet vertically. A three-quarter-inch stream was thrown 163 feet horizontally and 115 feet vertically. Two five-eighths-inch streams were thrown 135 feet horizontally and 105 feet vertically. The height of the engine is six feet and weight 1,675 pounds.

The transport Sumner, which ran on a reef near Mauban, Island of Luzon, and was afterward beached, was on July 15 temporarily repaired and will proceed under her own steam to Hong Kong, where she will go in dry dock. She is not seriously damaged.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., July 10, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.:  
Transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco July 10. Following military passengers: Major Bishop, Captains Holbrook, McClure, Fleming, Willard, L. R. Holbrook, Lieuts. Raynor, Young, Disque, Rodney, Cooley, Somerville, Wheatley; Veterinarian Agnew; band and 2d Squadron, 200 enlisted men, 5th Cav.; Lieutenant Colonel Sears, Captain Hart, Lieutenants Fries, Woodruff, Markham, Lukeh, Sherrill; Captain Williams, 130 enlisted, Cos. G and H, Engineers; 16 enlisted, 6th Band, Art. Corps; Lieutenant Colonels Williams and West, Inspector General Bock, 3d; Woodward, 7th Cav.; Majors Squier, Signal Corps, Partello, 7th Inf.; Captains Wood, Cheatham and Bailey, Quartermasters; Dutton, Subsistence; Hallcock and McCulluch, Med. Dept.; Mitchell, 5th Inf.; Lieutenants Williams, 1st; Spiller, 26th; Rifenberick, 29th Inf.; McMullen, 15th Cav.; Jean and Reno, Med. Dept.; Coyle, and Tetamore, contract surgeons; 104 sick; 250 short term; 127 discharged; 4 insane; 13 general prisoners; 42 casuals; following candidates for commission en route to Fort Leavenworth: Sergeants Crone, M, 27th; Shaffin, B, 28th Inf.; Wayland, A, 1st Cav.; Corporals Engel, D, 11th Cav.; Farrell, K, 27th Inf.; Pitts, H, Engineers.  
MACARTHUR, Commanding.

Manila, July 15, 1903.

Adjutant General, Washington:  
Transport Logan sailed July 14 with 26th Infantry and 3d Squadron, 6th Cavalry; 103 sick, 3 insane, 159 casuals and 58 discharged soldiers.  
DAVIS.

#### ADD OFFICIAL Despatches.

Manila, June 15.

The following deaths have occurred:  
Cholera.—William S. Bradford, 18th Inf., July 12; William Crocoff, 18th Inf., July 1; William R. Huddle, 29th Inf., June 25; Samuel Lefford, 18th Inf., July 4.  
Dysentery.—William J. Shrewsbury, 26th Inf., July 1; Joseph H. Cledenon, 26th Inf., July 12; James W. Whitehouse, 18th Inf., July 11; Clyde Houston, 15th Cav., May 26.  
Enteritis.—William H. Sanford, 27th Inf., July 14.  
Mania.—Samuel S. Armstrong, 18th Inf., July 7.  
Fracture of the skull.—Glen A. Mark, 5th Cav., July 5.  
Killed in street disturbance, gun-shot wound.—Frank Moye, 15th Cav., July 1.  
Gun-shot wound, accidental.—John A. Caldwell, 10th Co., Coast Art., July 10.  
Killed by Moro.—William J. Hertenstein, 28th Inf., July 10.  
DAVIS.

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

#### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

##### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

##### Battleship Squadron.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. Sailed July 14 from Azores for New York yard.  
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Sailed July 14 from Azores for coast of Maine.  
ILLINOIS (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. George H. Converse. Sailed July 14 from Azores for coast of Maine.  
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Cramp's Ship-yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. J. G. Eaton. Sailed July 14 from Azores for coast of Maine.  
SCORPION (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Boston.

##### Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Sailed July 15 from Caimanera for Frenchman Bay.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Boston.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Key West.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. A. Mertz. At Tompkinsville.  
PANTHER, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. Sailed July 14 from San Juan for Frenchman Bay.  
VIXEN, Comdr. Walter McLean. Sailed July 15 from Caimanera for Frenchman Bay.

##### Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands) Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Arrived at Frenchman Bay July 16.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Hampton Roads.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Arrived at New-port July 16.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York.  
INDIANA, Capt. Wm. H. Emory. Arrived at Frenchman Bay July 16.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

##### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral C. S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.  
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Arrived at Portsmouth, England, July 7.  
BROOKLYN, Capt. Harry Knox. Arrived at Lisbon July 13.  
CHICAGO, Capt. C. C. Cornwell. At Portsmouth, Eng.  
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. At Portsmouth, Eng.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Portsmouth, England.

##### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo. W. Sumner, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.  
NEWARK (Flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. Arrived at Santos July 14.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Arrived at Eusenda July 13.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Arrived at Santos July 16.  
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed July 10 from Montevideo for Paysandu, Uruguay.

##### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. Sailed July 8 from Bremerton for Dutch Harbor.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Sailed July 8 from Bremerton for Dutch Harbor.  
BOSTON, Comdr. S. W. B. Diehl ordered to command. At Mare Island.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. P. Perkins. At Mare Island.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Sailed July 8 from Bremerton for Dutch Harbor.  
WYOMING, Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At San Francisco, Cal.

##### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Philippine Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander Northern Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.  
KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. At Chefoo.  
RAINBOW, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Cooper). At Cavite.  
WISCONSIN (flagship of Admiral Stirling), Capt. U. Sebree. At Chefoo.  
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. At Colombo.  
ALBANY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Zamboanga.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. E. M. Hughes. At Chefoo.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Edwin A. Anderson. At Samoini May 1.  
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. Sailed July 16 from Cavite for Guan.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. At Colombo.  
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Chefoo.

EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. J. Hood. At Shanghai.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Coffin. At Cavite, P.I.  
HELENA, Comdr. Sydney A. Staunton. At Chefoo.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. Sailed June 21 from Cavite for Zamboanga.  
IRIS, Lieut. Henry B. Price. At Cavite.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Arrived at Chefoo July 10.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Chefoo.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. W. H. Beechert. At Chefoo.  
NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. G. Blocklinger. At Chefoo.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Chefoo.  
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed July 10 from Cavite for Chefoo.  
QUIROS, Lieut. F. Boughter. Sailed June 7 from Cavite for Joao.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Sailed July 9 from Aden for Colombo.  
SAMAR, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Mindanao.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. L. C. Bertolette. Sailed July 10 from Hankow for Changsha.  
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Chefoo.  
WILMINGTON, Comdr. U. R. Harris. At Chefoo.  
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. James Laven. At Chefoo.  
At Culebra.  
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Hong Kong.

#### ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, commander-in-chief, hoisted his flag on board the Alliance, July 1, at Hampton Roads. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.  
YANKEE (flagship), Comdr. Geo. P. Colvocoresse. At Hampton Roads.  
ALLIANCE, Comdr. J. B. Murdock. Sailed July 15 from Hampton Roads for Frenchman Bay.  
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. Arrived at Hampton Roads July 16.  
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. At Boston.  
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Sailed July 15 from Hampton Roads for Frenchman Bay.  
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At Hampton Roads.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. Sailed July 16 from Hampton Roads for Annapolis.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ACCOMAC, Btsn. C. T. Chase. At Pensacola.

ACTIVE, Btsn. P. E. Radcliffe. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.

AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

ALICE, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALARDO, Annapolis, Md.

APACHE, Navy yard, New York. Address there.

ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Culebra.

BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At New York.

BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed July 10 from Port of Spain for Cuidad, Bolivar.

CHICKASAW, Navy yard, New York. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO 1, Btsn. F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At New York Yard.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Sailed July 16 from New London for Portsmouth, N.H.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FORTUNE, Lieut. A. W. Hinds. Sailed July 8 from Bremerton for Dutch Harbor.

GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Norfolk yard. Has been ordered out of commission.

HERCULES (tug). At Norfolk.

HIST, Lieut. Chas. Owens. Sailed July 16 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Portland, Me.

HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. Address Honolulu.

IWANA, Navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSASOIT, Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. Arrived at Detroit July 13.

MODOC. At League Island.

MOHAWK, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NARKEETA (tug). At New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.

NEZINSCTO (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.

NINA (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.

OSCEOLA, Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Pensacola.

PANWEE, At Newport.

PEORIA, Ensign Walter B. Tardy. At Newport.

PONTIAC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PORTSMOUTH. Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.

POWHATAN, At New York. Address there.

PAWTUCKET, Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

POTOMAC, Ensign Clarence A. Abele. At Culebra. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

RAPIDO, Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS, Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. At Norfolk.

SIREN, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Norfolk.

STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. Martin E. Trench. At Annapolis.

SAMOSET (tug). At League Island.

SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Sailed July 15 from Guam for Cavite.

SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. C. F. Preston. At Oyster Bay.

TECUMSEH, Btsn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.

TRAFFIC, Navy yard, New York. Address there.

TRITON, Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.

UNADILLA. Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.

VIGILANT, Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.

WAHNETA, Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Blerer. At Pensacola. Address there.

WHEELING, Comdr. E. B. Underwood. Sailed June 18 from Auckland for Tutuila, Samoa.

YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), William F. Low, retired.

The itinerary of the cruise of the Enterprise is as follows: Left Boston June 27; Left Provincetown July 2.

Leave Funchal about Aug. 1; leave Lisboa about Aug. 15; leave Gibraltar about Aug. 25; leave Madeira about Sept. 5, arriving at Marblehead about Oct. 5. The permanent address of the ship until Aug. 10 will be training ship Enterprise, care of U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. After that date, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired.

The itinerary of the cruise of the St. Mary's is as follows: Leave Queenstown about July 3 or 5, leave Cherbourg about July 20 or 22; leave Funchal, Maderia, about Aug. 8 or 10; arrive in Long Island Sound about Sept. 15. The permanent address of the ship will be: Nautical schoolship St. Mary's, care of United States Despatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). At League Island. Address there.

#### RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport R.I. (attached to training station).

FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy yard, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NIPSCU, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bestwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.

PURITAN, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At League Island.

RICHMOND. At Norfolk, Va.

SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

SOUTHERY (iron ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman, retired. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WABASH, Capt. Geo. W. Pigman. At navy yard, Boston, Mass.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

BARRY, Lieut. N. E. Irwin. Arrived at Frenchman Bay July 16.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Arrived at Frenchman Bay July 16.  
DALE, Lieut. H. I. Cone. Arrived at Frenchman Bay July 16.  
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Arrived at Frenchman Bay July 16.

In active service under command of Lieut. A. H. Davis. Address of Flotilla, navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The following Torpedo-Boat Destroyers have been attached to the Second Torpedo Flotilla:  
HULL, Lieut. S. S. Robison. At League Island, Pa.  
LAWRENCE, Lieut. A. M. Proctor. At Norfolk.  
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Norfolk.  
TUCATUN, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Norfolk.  
WORDEN, Lieut. B. B. McCormick. At Norfolk.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. At Norfolk.

## TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

ADDER, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.  
MCKEE, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.  
TALBOT, Lieut. John F. Hines. At Annapolis. Trying oil fuel.  
DAHLGREN, Ensign C. P. Nelson. At New Suffolk.  
MACDONOUGH. Has been ordered in commission at Norfolk.  
MOCCASSIN, Ensign F. L. Pinney. At Newport.  
WINSLOW, Ensign R. N. Marble, Jr. At Newport.  
CRAVEN, At New Suffolk.  
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.  
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island.  
PIKE, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, U.S.N., in command.  
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. CUSHING, ERICKSON, FOOTE, DUPONT, PORTER, SOMERS, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON and THORNTON. The torpedo boats GWYN, RODGERS and the WILKES, which arrived at Norfolk July 16, have been attached to the Flotilla in Reserve.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At San Diego. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
ALERT, Comdr. Wm. W. Kimball. At Mare Island. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.  
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman. At Boston.  
CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. W. F. Halsey. Sailed July 14 from Newport for New London.  
Following is the itinerary of the U.S.S. Chesapeake: July 17, arrive New London, Conn. July 29, leave New London, Conn. July 24—Arrive Narragansett Bay. July 27—Leave Narragansett Bay. July 28—Arrive Orient Point; transfer with Indiana and Hartford July 20, Aug. 3—Leave Orient Point for Vineyard Sound. Aug. 7—Arrive New London. Aug. 10—Leave New London for Gardiners Bay. Aug. 14—Arrive New London. Aug. 17—Leave New London for Capes of the Chesapeake, arriving inside Capes about the 23d. Arrive at Annapolis with Indiana and Hartford.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. Sailed June 27 from San Diego for Magdalena Bay.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)  
AJAX. Sailed July 11 from Port Said for Colombo. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.  
ALEXANDER. At Baltimore.  
CAESAR. Arrived at Frenchman Bay July 15. Address care Postmaster, New York.  
BRUTUS. At Norfolk. Address there.  
HANNIBAL. Arrived at Lamberts Point July 16.  
LEBANON. Sailed July 14 from Azores for coast of Maine.  
LEONIDAS. Arrived at Norfolk July 14.  
MARCELLUS. Sailed July 15 from Calmanera for Port Antonio. Address care of Postmaster, New York.  
NERO. At Boston. Address there.  
STERLING. Sailed July 1 from Azores for coast of Maine.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. F. Swift, retired. Address Station, D. San Francisco.  
FISH HAWK, Btst. J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.  
ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, San Juan, P.R.  
BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild. On Alaskan cruise.  
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C. Capt. J. A. Slamm.  
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.  
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.  
CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. On practice cruise.  
COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.  
DALLAS—At New London, Conn. Capt. E. C. Chaytor.  
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass. Capt. J. B. Butt.  
FESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich. Capt. J. W. Howison.  
FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.  
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Texas. Capt. O. D. Myrick.  
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.  
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Togier.  
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.  
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. D. Lay, retired.  
HAMPTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.  
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y.  
MCULLOCH—Capt. W. C. Coulson. At Seattle, Wash.  
MCLANE—Laid up at Port Tampa, Fla.  
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.  
MANNING—Capt. C. H. McLellan. On Alaskan cruise.  
MERRILL—At Milwaukee. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.  
ONONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. W. G. Ross.  
PERRY—Capt. W. A. Failing. At Seattle, Wash., temporarily.  
RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fengar. At Seattle, Wash., repairing.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Boston, Mass.  
SLOOP PERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte.  
THETIS—Capt. M. A. Healy. On Arctic cruise.  
TUCARORA—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. D. A. Hall.  
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.  
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.  
WINONA—At Philadelphia, Pa., repairing.  
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Wiley.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 10.—Comdr. A. G. Berry, detached duty Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to works of Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., for duty as inspector of ordnance and steam engineering at those works.  
Comdr. C. S. Richman (retired), to command Southerly, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Lieut. Comdr. S. H. Leonard, additional duty at works of Pennsylvania Steel Company, Harrisburg, Pa., as inspector of engineering material.  
Lieut. C. S. Stanworth, to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., July 20, 1903, for special temporary duty in the Hydrographic Office.  
Paym. H. T. Skelding (retired), detached Wabash, navy yard, Boston, July 31, 1903; continue other duties.

Paym. G. Brown, Jr., detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 31, 1903; to Washington, D.C., and report to Paymaster General, Navy Department, for duty in Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Oct. 1, 1903.  
Asst. Paym. T. D. Harris, to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 31, 1903.  
Chief Gun. J. C. Evans, detached Columbia, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to the Buffalo.

Capt. H. L. Demarest, to the Florida, Aug. 3, 1903.  
War. Mach. F. P. Mugan, to navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 15, 1903; duty in department of steam engineering of that yard.

Civ. Engr. F. R. Harris, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., July 20, 1903; to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
Paym. Clk. J. C. Waters, appointment dated Oct. 11, 1902, for duty on board the Independence, revoked.

Paym. Clk. G. Hudson, appointment dated July 30, 1902, for duty on board the Puritan, revoked.

Paym. Clk. R. L. Gressitt, appointment dated March 22, 1900, for duty on board the Columbia, revoked.  
Paym. Clk. F. H. Ramsey, appointment dated Dec. 11, 1902, for duty on board the Wabash, revoked.

Cable from Rear Admiral Sumner, Commanding South Atlantic Station, July 9, 1903.

Midshipman F. J. Cleary, Newark to Montgomery.  
Midshipman J. S. Kibbee, Newark to Detroit.

JULY 11.—Paym. C. L. Cleborne, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., to the Essex.

Passed Asst. Paym. C. S. Baker, detached Essex, wait orders.

Paym. Clk. J. Reay, appointment dated Dec. 8, 1902, for duty on board Essex, revoked.

War. Mach. C. H. Hosung, to Naval Recruiting Station, New York, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1903.

JULY 12.—Sunday.

JULY 13.—Lieut. A. Bronson, Jr., detached Constellation, etc.; to Mare Island, Cal., July 29, 1903, for examination for promotion, thence to the Wheeling, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 6, 1903.

Lieut. J. L. Sticht, detached Wheeling; to home and wait orders.

Surg. H. L. Law (retired), additional duty at Marine Recruiting Station, Providence, R.I.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Brown, appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from June 29, 1903.

Asst. Surg. A. D. McLean, appointed assistant surgeon in the Navy, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from June 29, 1903.

Paym. W. B. Izard, detached Detroit, to the Buffalo.

Paym. R. H. Woods, detached Buffalo, to the Detroit.

Paym. Clk. O. H. Berlin, detached Buffalo, to the Detroit.

Gun. T. B. Watson, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Gun. O. Fries, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty in ordnance department of that yard.

JULY 14.—Lieut. C. B. Price, orders of June 3, 1903, modified. Detached recruiting duty, etc.; to New York Hospital for treatment.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, detached Columbia, navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. C. H. DeLancy, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the Columbia, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Act. Asst. Surg. F. W. Tyne, to Naval Station, Port Royal, S.C.

Act. Asst. Surg. G. R. Plummer, to Naval Station, Key West, Fla.

Paym. H. E. Stevens, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., July 20, 1903; to the Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., July 31, 1903.

Asst. Paym. T. D. Harris, orders July 10, 1903 modified; To Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., July 30, 1903, for duty as general storekeeper and pay officer of the Naval Torpedo Station at that place.

Paym. Clk. E. F. Delaney, appointment dated April 26, 1903, revoked. (Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.)

Paym. Clk. G. T. Southgate, appointed July 14, 1903, for duty with the Second Torpedo Flotilla.

JULY 15.—Lieut. Comdr. W. C. P. Muir, detached Alabama, August 15, 1903; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. V. Butler, orders of June 25, 1903, modified. To Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., July 20, 1903, for course of instruction.

Lieut. G. Chase, detached Texas; to home and leave until October 15, 1903.

Ensign R. A. Abernathy, to Atlanta, July 25, 1903.

Ensign H. H. Evans, detached Atlanta; to home and wait orders.

Ensign J. B. Gilmer, to Alert, August 15, 1903.

Midshipman R. S. Manley, detached Maine; to Texas.

Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes, detached Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Surg. G. Pickrell, to Naval Station, San Juan, P.R.

Surg. H. N. T. Harris, orders July 8, 1903, modified. Detached Glacier; to Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., July 18, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. H. Bucher, detached Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc.; to Washington, D.C., July 21, 1903, for examination for promotion, thence to San Francisco, Cal., taking passage in Siberia, sailing August 8, 1903, from that port for Asiatic Station, for duty at Cavite, P.I., as surgeon of the yard at that place.

War. Mach. H. H. Walker, detached Texas; to Prairie.

Act. War. Mach. C. A. Rowe, detached Prairie; to Texas.

JULY 16.—Rear Admiral S. W. Terry, to naval station, Honolulu, for duty as commandant.

Rear Admiral A. B. Bates, retired, placed on retired list from July 13.

Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Dunn, upon arrival home from Asiatic station, to await orders.

Col. R. L. Meade, retired, placed on retired list Marine Corps, July 13.

Lieut. G. Chase, resignation accepted to take effect Oct. 15.

Lieut. U. S. Macy, from the Adams, Sept. 1, to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, orders of July 14, modified, detached from Columbia, at Navy Yard, New York, to the Chesapeake July 17.

Asst. Surg. A. J. Geiger, detached naval hospital, Navy Yard, Norfolk, to Washington, D.C., for duty as recorder of naval and medical examining boards.

Act. Asst. Surg. R. B. Chapman, to duty with recruiting party No. 6.

Act. Asst. Surgeon L. H. Schwerin, detached duty recruiting party No. 6, to Southerly, Navy Yard, Portsmouth.

Paym. Clk. J. L. Johns, appointment dated March 31, for duty board Glacier revoked.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 10.—1st Lieut. W. W. Low, from recruiting office, Cleveland, Ohio, proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to the president of the examining board at Marine Barracks there.

Capt. L. M. Gulick, recruiting office, Cincinnati, O., take charge of the recruiting office, Cleveland, O., also.

Capt. R. H. Dunlap, 15 days' leave from July 15.

Second Lieut. P. E. Chamberlain, one month's leave from and including August 10.

First Lieut. B. B. Woog, delay reporting for examination until business of G.C.M. is finished.

JULY 11.—Major R. Dickins, report on July 25 to C.O., Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., for duty.

Col. G. F. Elliott, two months' leave from and including August 1.

Capt. H. Leonard, aid-de-camp, report to Major General, Commandant, at Washington, D.C., July 12, to accompany him on a tour of inspection at the navy yards, League Island, Pa., New York, Boston, Mass., Portsmouth, N.H., and naval station, Newport, R.I., and return with him to Washington, D.C., and resume present duties.

JULY 12.—Major R. Dickins, order of July 11 revoked. Report this day to C.O., Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

JULY 14.—Capt. W. C. Neville, appointed member of examining board at Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., vice Capt. J. A. Lejeune, relieved.

Capt. H. L. Matthews, A.Q.M., report to the Q.M., U.S.M.C., for instruction in the duties of Asst. Q.M. in his office.

First Lieut. B. B. Woog, delay reporting for examination until further orders.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JULY 3.—1st Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright, granted two months' sick leave.

JULY 4.—Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister, relieved from duty at the Treasury Department and ordered to the Tuscarora.

JULY 7.—1st Lieut. J. H. Brown, granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Second Asst. Engr. L. C. Farwell, detached from the Grant and ordered to the Perry.

JULY 8.—Charles M. Nash, appointed a cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service.

JULY 9.—Captain C. C. Fenger, commanding the Rush, given Arctic cruising orders.

JULY 10.—1st Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, ordered to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty.

JULY 11.—Acting 2d Asst. Engineer J. A. Burns, detached Seminole and ordered to the Rush.

3d Lieut. L. C. Covell, detached Dexter and ordered to the Rush.

JULY 13.—Captain J. B. Moore, granted 30 days' extension of sick leave.

2d Asst. Engineer M. N. Usina, detached Perry and ordered to Rush.

JULY 14.—1st Lieut. P. W. Thompson, granted 30 days' leave.

2d Lieut. Charles Batterbee, detached Grant and ordered to Rush.

JULY 15.—Captain W. A. Failing, ordered to return with the Perry to Seattle, Wash.

Captain Francis Tuttle, ordered to assume command Perry and to execute orders for cruise.

Captain G. H. Gooding, detached Chandler and ordered to Baltimore to command the Whimsemmet.

Captain G. F. F. Wadsworth, ordered to New York.

Chief Engineer Alfred Hoyt, ordered to retain charge of Chandler until further orders.

## NAVAL ACADEMY FOURTH CLASS.

The Fourth Class at the Naval Academy is now complete, with 301 members, with the exception of ten candidates who are yet to be examined physically. E. G. Allen, of Scranton, Pa., who successfully passed the physical examination on July 11, was the last candidate so far admitted. We published on July 4 and July 11 a list of the June admissions. The successful candidates in April and May, as published, included alternates in some cases, and we give below the names which, with the lists published July 4 and 11, complete the list of midshipmen of the Fourth Class at the Naval Academy so far admitted. The names of Arthur J. Butt, Ala., and R. A. Craig, Cal., previously mentioned as admitted to the Academy, do not appear in the list as finally completed.

H. J. Abbott, Ky.  
Richard T. Kiernan, Mass.  
F. R. King, Ala.  
E. G. Kittel, N.Y.  
F. W. Lagerquist, Minn.  
C. C. Baughman, W. Va.  
W. L. Beck, Mo.  
F. P. Lalley, at large.  
J. W. Lewis, Wis.  
E. A. Lichtenstein, Tex.  
E. A. Lofquist, Iowa.  
C. C. Logan, S.C.  
R. F. Ludlow, Wis.  
Henry Lyon, Mass.  
L. M. McKeehan, Minn.  
H. V. McKittrick, N.Y.  
E. D. McWhorter, Miss.  
G. M. Mason, Fla.  
R. W. Mathewson, Conn.  
J. E. Meredith, Ala.  
Al. H. Miles, at large.  
Fred W. Milner, Mass.  
R. L. Montgomery, Iowa.  
R. C. Needham, Mass.  
N. L. Nichols, Me.  
C. R. Norris, Pa.  
J. M. O'Brien, Mont.  
R. E. Palmer, Vt.  
Samuel S. Payne, Ark.  
Carl Pickett, Ga.  
W. R. Purnell, Mo.  
J. B. Rhodes, Pa.  
H. C. Ridgely, Ill.  
F. Russell, Pa.  
Ralph E. Sampson, at large  
G. L. Schuyler, N.Y.  
D. A. Scott, N.Y.  
Philip Seymour, R.I.  
W. E. Sherlock, Ohio.  
M. C. Shirley, S.C.  
G. W. Simpson, N.Y.  
R. R. Smith, Utah.  
D. D. Snapp, Ill.  
Robert A. Spark, Mass.  
R. A. Spruance, Ind.  
Wm. H. Stiles, Jr., Ga.  
R. LeC. Stover, at l. Kan.  
H. G. Taylor, Pa.  
B. B. Taylor, Vt.  
R. A. Theobold, Cal.  
L. F. Thibault, Conn.  
E. W. Tod, Ohio.  
W. A. Truxton, Va.  
M. J. Torilaki, Pa.  
W. C. Ulrich, Wis.  
Jas. C. Van de Carr, N.Y.  
F. A. L. Vossier, W. Va.  
E. B. Walker, Colo.  
W. O. Wallace, Mo.  
E. C. Waller, N.Y.  
G. L. Wellington, Miss.  
Herman E. Welte, Ind.  
N. H. White, Jr., Tenn.  
J. C. Wilkinson, Jr. Mo.  
Jerry Witt, Ark.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company is distributing a very attractive souvenir in the form of one of their .30 U.S. Government cartridges loaded with the "Thomas" bullet, but without powder. Each cartridge is packed in a neat red box, and contains a printed slip calling attention to the fact these cartridges were chosen after severe competition for use by the American team which won the Palma Trophy at Bisley, England, on July 11, 1903.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., July 14, 1903.

**F**ort Warren rejoices in its bowling alley and equipments for the gymnasium, all of which will be in action ere long. Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Williams have as their guest Miss Pearl Brooke, of Bayonne, N.J. The officers and ladies of the garrison were guests of the 1st Corps of Cadets at Hingham Sunday evening, and were handsomely entertained by Colonel Edmonds and staff officers. Among other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor, of Fort Andrews, Peddock's Island. Lieutenant Taylor is slowly recovering from his painful accident while at Portland some weeks ago and is recuperating at the home of Mrs. Taylor's mother, Mrs. Vesta Richardson, of Cambridge, Mass. He will be unable to join his command for the maneuvers.

We are asked to correct a mistake regarding the recent visit of the "Peggy from Paris Co." at Fort Warren last week. All were the guests of the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, the officers not having that duty to perform. The luncheon was given by the "Non Coms" solely.

A welcome visitor to Fort Warren of late was Mrs. Edward T. Brown, wife of Major Brown, formerly at this post, and later transferred to Cuba. Mrs. Brown was the guest of Major and Mrs. Patterson.

Miss Lilah Palley, of Columbia, S.C., paid a flying visit to Fort Strong Tuesday, to call on Dr. and Mrs. Deane and Miss Earl. She left on same day for Portland, Me., where she will be the guest of Major Whistler, and is likely to remain to witness the maneuvers. There are a number of Southerners at Forts Strong and Banks, among them the Deanes, Miss Earl, Dr. and Mrs. Waiter E. Cox and their visitors.

Col. and Mrs. John L. Tiernon, of Fort Banks, are entertaining their daughters, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Capt. C. L. Phillips, of Fort Hancock, and Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Lieut. J. M. Wheeler, at same station. Miss Paul, a sojourner at Winthrop, gave a party Friday evening last in honor of the visiting ladies and officers of the post. Miss Towar, daughter of Col. A. S. Towar, Pay Dept., who has been visiting Mrs. Cox, left for Brookfield, Mass., Monday, for a brief stay. She will return shortly to participate in the festivities of the Hull Yacht Club. Miss Clara Bubb, daughter of Col. J. W. Bubb, 12th Inf., who has been a welcome visitor at Fort Banks, left last week for Omaha and other places en route to Fort Douglas.

A concert was given by the 10th Artillery band Saturday afternoon at Colonel Tiernon's headquarters at Fort Banks. Mrs. Tiernon and other ladies accompanied the Colonel and Capt. T. E. Merrill on their tour of inspection recently among the harbor garrisons. The ladies remained on the tug Henry Wilson, were served with luncheon and greatly enjoyed the innovation.

Major George L. Anderson was a visitor Monday, renewing former acquaintances at his old garrison. He left to assume his duties on the ordnance board in New York city.

The fine new steel fence is nearly completed at Fort Banks and all the granolithic walks are laid, thus improving the place in a marked degree. At officers' quarters flowers abound, the foliage is carefully cared for; in fact the transformation under the regime of Colonel Tiernon is a delight to the residents, who take pride in showing visitors this model garrison.

Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is spending his vacation in Bennington, Vt., and was tendered a banquet Monday, when Rear Admiral Wells L. Field, U.S.N., retired, was one of the speakers.

Mrs. Lars Anderson, daughter of the late Commodore Perkins, U.S.N., has, in her father's name, furnished a school room in a new schoolhouse in New Hampshire and given quite a sum for its perpetual care. Mrs. Anderson is the wife of Captain Anderson, late U.S.V., son of Brigadier General Anderson of Civil War fame.

Major Gen. Charles Heywood, commandant of the U.S.M.C., made an official visit to the Marine Barracks Tuesday morning, and received the customary salute of 13 guns. In the absence of Rear Admiral Johnson, Capt. George F. F. Wilde did the honors. The Major was accompanied by his aide, Capt. Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C. Later with Col. Percival C. Pope the distinguished visitors inspected the entire force of marines. The naval band played during this ceremony, after which luncheon was served at Colonel Pope's quarters. The visitors left for Portsmouth in the afternoon.

## MARE ISLAND NOTES.

Mare Island, Cal., July 9, 1903.

The Independence day celebration at Vallejo was one of the greatest in the history of the town and the Navy did much to make it successful. The Mare Island station band led the procession and next came the battalion of marines clad in spotless white, under command of Lieut. R. M. Cutts, U.S.M.C., followed by two companies of bluejackets commanded by Chief Boatswain's Mate White. The marines and bluejackets made a fine appearance and their marching was frequently applauded. Mrs. St. John, wife of Stephen St. John, pharmacist at the Naval Hospital, gained new laurels in a patriotic solo admirably rendered at the opening of the literary exercises at Faragut theater. Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., delivered the oration which was a gem of patriotic eloquence, one of the old time Fourth of July orations that people like to hear, bristling with patriotism.

The 100-yard dash for bluejackets was an interesting event and was won by C. Avery. The night carnival with Mike Carroll, the heavyweight blacksmith of the Boston as "King," was a howling success.

The ward room officers of the Independence gave a dinner Tuesday evening, June 23, at which the guests of honor were Admiral and Mrs. Merrill Miller, the Misses Miller and Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Dickins. The others present were Pay Inspector L. C. Kerr, of the yard, Lieut. Comdr. William Truxton, Paymaster George Brown, Jr., Asst. Surgeon Elmer and Ensign Branch, of the Independence.

At five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, June 24, Admiral and Mrs. Miller tendered a farewell reception to Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Dickins of the Independence. During the hours of the reception, which was an entirely informal affair, the house was thronged with visitors including the officers and their families of the yard, as well as a number of the Navy circle from Vallejo and the officers of the Independence. Capt. and Mrs. Dickins left at noon the following day, a large number of their friends going to Vallejo to see them off. As their steamer pulled out there was a tooting from the many vessels lying in the channel, and as she passed the Independence the sailors, who were all lined up on the float, gave three cheers by way of Godspeed to their former captain and his wife.

Mrs. Franklin J. Drake was hostess at a luncheon given on June 24, at which the guest of honor was Mrs. Merrill Miller. The table looked beautiful, the decorations of maiden hair ferns and red geraniums showing off to the best advantage among their handsome surroundings of cut glass and silverware. Besides the guest of honor there were present Mrs. W. W. Morrow and Mrs. Fechteler of San Rafael, Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. Trowbridge, Mrs. John Irwin, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Mrs. McDougal, Mrs. Turner and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Jr.

Mrs. Butterick, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. H. Holmes, for some time past, left on June 23 for her home in New York. Miss Sowers, of Washington, who was the guest of Mrs. F. W. Dickins for some time

prior to her departure, returned with her to her home in the metropolis.

Admiral Miller was the recipient of a handsome silver loving cup, presented by the citizens of Vallejo on Thursday evening, June 25. The cup, which is in old Dutch style, with hammered silver trimmings, stands fifteen inches high and bears the following inscription: "Presented to Rear Admiral Merrill Miller by the citizens of Vallejo, as a token of their esteem, June, 1903."

Miss Francis Moore gave a charming dinner followed by an informal dance on the evening of July 1, at which the guests of honor were the Misses Miller. The dinner was entirely a ladies' affair, the guests being the following young ladies of the yard: The Misses Miller, Miss McDougal, Miss Irwin, Miss Jones, Miss Waggoner, Miss Brooks, Miss Howell, and Miss Henrietta Meade. In addition to these the following guests attended the dance during the evening: Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. G. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Asst. Surgeon Elmer, Paymaster Brown and Ensign Branch of the Independence; Civil Engineers Rousseau and Parsons, Lieutenants Suldayard, Brewster and Turner, U.S.M.C. Comdr. and Mrs. F. A. Holmes gave a dinner on July 1, complimentary to Admiral and Mrs. Miller. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Drake, and Medical Insp. and Mrs. M. H. Simons.

Comdr. F. A. Holmes and Asst. Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts have returned from a few days fishing trip to Truckee on which they were most successful. Since their return to the island many a navy yard household has enjoyed a trout breakfast.

On Thursday, July 2, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Bish, executive officer of the Alert, found at his breakfast plate a handsome gold watch, a present from the crew of the ship. The watch has Commander Bish's monogram on the back, while the inner case bears the inscription, "Presented to Lieut. Comdr. John B. Bish, United States Navy, by the crew of the U.S.S. Alert, in token of their respect and esteem, June, 1903."

The officers and ladies at this station on July 9 gave a reception and dance in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Miller and the Misses Miller, whose coming departure for the island is causing such sincere regret among all with whom they have come in contact during Admiral Miller's three years' administration as commandant of the yard. It was held in the sail loft, decorated for the occasion with flags of many nations and potted plants. Shortly before supper a bugle call was sounded for attention, and Mrs. F. B. Zahm, stepping forward, presented Mrs. Miller, in the name of the ladies of the yard, with a handsome bowl of solid silver. Mrs. Miller was completely overwhelmed with surprise, as neither she nor any member of the family had been allowed to have the faintest suspicion of what was to take place. In a few fitting words she expressed her thanks. The bowl was made by Shreve and Co. of San Francisco, is beautiful in design and workmanship. It stands about seven inches high and is probably ten inches in diameter at the widest part. Around the base as well as the upper edge is a design of water lilies and their leaves, while engraved on the side is Mrs. Miller's monogram, "I. K. M." On the bottom of the bowl are the words, "Mare Island, July 8, 1903."

## FORT LOGAN H. ROOTS.

Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., July 12, 1903.

Yesterday the post ball team played the "Democrats" of Little Rock and won easily by a score of 13 to 0. Last Tuesday we played the "Future Cotillions" at the post and won by 10 to 6. On Monday we go to Hot Springs to play the town. There will be a series of three games played and our team will return on Wednesday.

Mrs. L. T. Richardson, of the post, gave an afternoon party and dinner last Wednesday to the Misses Butler of the city. The others present were Lieut. R. Whitfield, Captain Richardson and Mrs. E. M. Huckins.

Lieut. Harry Parshall left on the 10th for Wisconsin. He will stop at Valentine, Neb., on the way up and, we are assured, will return with a bride. There seems to be quite a craze in the regiment for securing brides at the present time. As we are to return to the Philippines next Spring, let us hope that all those who "have not so far" will do so at once.

Lieut. R. Sheldon entertained a number of friends at a tennis party on Friday. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. L. T. Richardson, Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Vose, Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Edwards, Lieut. R. Whitfield, of the post, and the Misses Dee Fletcher, Nan Wright, Sue Worthen and Evelyn Hempstead, and the Messrs. Ross McCain, Ed. England, J. Stevenson, of the city. Mrs. E. M. Huckins was the chief chaperone. After a pleasant series of games a cold supper was served on the lawn in front of the officers' quarters, after which the guests adjourned to the hosts' quarters where ice cream, etc., were partaken of, and dancing indulged in. The party broke up at a late hour and some of the officers accompanied the guests to the city where many serenades were given free of charge. It was all very delightful.

Mrs. Whitfield, mother of Lieutenant Whitfield, of the post, is expected here for a long visit next week. Miss Whitfield will accompany her, and will be a great addition to our small circle.

Last Monday a tennis and lawn party was given by Judge and Mrs. P. C. Dooley and Miss Nell Dooley in town. Among those who attended from the post were Lieuts. R. Sheldon and F. B. Edwards.

Lieutenants Sheldon and Edwards played an invitation match lawn tennis game with Messrs. Ross McCain and Ed England, of Little Rock, last week, and won by three sets of love—6-4, 6-1, 6-1. It is rumored that a large tournament will be held in the near future.

Capt. W. A. Campbell, of Co. C, 22d Inf., is now on sick leave at Rochester, N.Y., and is slowly improving in health. This will be welcome news to all his many friends. He expects soon to be able to leave the hospital and will then remain in Rochester for some time. Mrs. Campbell is with her husband; the children are at school in Chicago.

Our regular monthly athletic field day was held in pleasant weather on the 11th, and was a great success. Rain in the afternoon interfered with our rifle competition somewhat, but it was all completed Saturday, with the exception of the officers' competition, which only ran to two ranges instead of the three as scheduled.

Results in the field day events were as follows: 100-yard dash, Pvt. Hannigan, Co. B, 11 sec.; running high jump, Sergt. Easley, Co. B, 5 ft. 4 in.; putting the shot, Cook Magnuson, Co. C, 31 ft. 1 1/4 in.; tent pitching, team from Co. B Corp. Hodapp, Pvts. Seibert, Lane, Hannigan, Best, Long, Murphy and Eversole, 3 min. 10 sec.; 440-yard dash, Pvt. Glasgow, Co. C, 53 sec.; pole vault, Pvt. Murphy, Co. B, 8 ft. 5 in.; running broad jump, Pvt. Plica, Co. C, 16 ft. 7 in.; greased pig contest, Pvt. Karlon, Co. C, 10 min.; mule race, one half mile, Pvt. Morefield, Co. C, 2 min.; throwing 16-lb. hammer, Musician Broyles, Co. B, 77 ft. 5 in.; one-mile relay race, team from Co. B, Sergt. Easley, Pvts. Best, May and Eversole, 4 min. 23 sec.; sack race, Corp. David, Co. C, (50 yards) 20 sec.; tug of war, team from Co. C, Sergt. Perkins (capt) Sergt. Kleme, Cook Magnuson, Pvts. Fagan, Dowling, Woody, Isackson, Robbins and Monroe; 230-yard hurdle race, Pvt. Hannigan, Co. B, 29 sec.; three-legged race (100 yards), Pvts. Woody and Crawford, Co. C, 19 sec.; obstacle race, Pvt. Gore, Co. C, 1 min. 10 sec. (220 yards); wall scaling, team from Co. C, Corp. Bonta, Pvts. Gore, Henman, Murphy, Huber, Woody, Crawford and Steiner, 1 min. 30 sec.

In the afternoon there was to have been a rifle competition, but rain prevented the shooting. However, this

was run off on Saturday. Owing to a downpour the officers were not able to fire at 500 yards. Rifle competition, rapid-fire, two, scores for each member of each team at 200, 300 and 500 yards; 20 secs. for each score of five shots. The teams and total scores made were: Officers' team, Lieuts. Sheldon, Vose, Edwards and Whitfield at 200 yards, 10; at 300 yards, 12; Company B team, 1st Sergt. Deuberry, L. Corp. Bryant, Arif. Heyne, Pvt. Morse, at 200 yards, 12; at 300 yards, 14; at 500 yards, 10. Company C team, Corp. Vickery, Sergt. Benford, Pvt. Gore, Corp. McClellan, at 200 yards, 10; at 300 yards, 16; at 500 yards, 8.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 9, 1903.

Major Edward Chynoweth, 26th Inf., last week inspected the companies of the National Guard at Hogman and Ellensburg, Washington. Major Chynoweth has applied for a transfer to the 19th Infantry.

Doctor Jerrold arrived here Saturday last from Fort Gibbon and left the next day on a two months' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry E. Mitchell returned last week from a three months' leave. Contract Surgeon C. O. Woods, who has just returned from a long tour of service in the Philippines, arrived last week from the Presidio, having been assigned to duty at Vancouver Barracks.

Mrs. E. Bailey expects to leave this week for Fort Columbus to join Doctor Bailey, who will be stationed there for the present. Miss May Eastman, accompanied by her little brother and sister, will sail on the transport leaving San Francisco Aug. 1 for Manila, to join her father and mother, Major and Mrs. Frank F. Eastman.

Col. and Mrs. Frank E. Nye and Miss Rawolle leave Saturday, the Colonel and his wife going to Chicago and Miss Rawolle to Fort Walla Walla to visit friends. It is with much regret their friends see them go and their kind hospitality will be remembered by many.

## PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has made public the official reports of the several inspecting officers on the spring inspection of the various organizations of the Guard and Naval Militia of the State. The inspections were made under the direction of Inspector General Frank G. Sweeney, who, in forwarding the reports of his subordinates, says:

"The inspectors report the Guard in good condition, but a radical change in the method of instruction is necessary before a high standard of efficiency can be attained. Either from indifference or lack of knowledge, company officers fail to comply with the requirements of the Drill Regulations. Recruits are placed in the company with little or no knowledge of the primary drill, with the result that the work of the individual soldier is slovenly performed and the movements of the company slighted and improperly executed. The inspectors report the inefficiency of a number of officers. This prompts the Inspector General to again respectfully recommend that a series of questions be compiled by the Adjutant General, to be used by all examining boards in determining the qualifications of applicants for commission in the National Guard of Pennsylvania."

The naval force is said to be in creditable condition but below the minimum. The division has been below the minimum for a number of years, and General Sweeney says it appears impossible to maintain its complement of officers, and recommends that the force be reduced to one division, which, it is reasonable to expect, could be kept at the maximum strength in excellent form.

Major C. H. Worman, in his report of the 1st Brigade, states: "In a general way I can report the brigade in good physical condition, and the esprit apparently of the highest order. My observation inclines me to the opinion that one of the most serious defects in the attainment of a high standard of proficiency by the private soldier is too much company drill to the exclusion of a thorough primary training of the recruit, and others as well. The companies are still sadly lacking in knowledge of that most important matter, sentry duty. The State property, considering the hard service to which it was subjected during the period of the recent industrial disturbance, is found to be in very good condition, and excellent provision made for the care and safe keeping of the same."

Of the 2d Brigade Major S. W. Jefferies in his report among other things says: "The brigade, with the exception of six companies, was found to be in good condition, but there are still officers in the brigade who do not read their Orders or Drill Regulations understandingly. I find a number of officers deficient in sword manual. They get Par. 73, 9th section, and Par. 42 of Drill Regulations confused. Also to Pairs. 48 and 49, Drill Regulations, they pay little or no attention. The non-commissioned officers also show a lack of proper schooling. Their instruction appears to be taken from observation and not from the Drill Regulation and Guard Manual. I also find there is not enough responsibility put on the individual soldier. He should be required to keep his uniform, and especially his equipments, in first class condition. There has been improvement in guard duty, but there is still room for more."

At the inspection and dismissal of companies at the inspection Major Jefferies says that he found but one 1st sergeant that did his work properly, according to the Drill Regulations, and his captain nearly spoiled his work by not being ready to receive the company.

Major W. P. Clarke, inspector of the 3d Brigade, states that the condition of the Brigade was, on the whole, very gratifying. Major Clarke also says: "I desire to give particular credit to Company E, 8th Regiment, at Mahanoy City. Not only was its inspection a creditable one but it had present on the floor every member, three officers and fifty-six enlisted men. The only other company in the brigade which had all of its members present, without the aid of furloughs, was Company G, 8th Regiment, Carlisle, which is also entitled to credit for that fact. The attendance was most gratifying throughout the brigade, thirty-two companies receiving credit for 100 per cent. in attendance and the remaining twenty falling but slightly below that figure. But one company of the 8th Regiment, two of the 12th and three of the 4th failed to get 100 per cent. Some organizations showed a perceptible increase in efficiency in guard duty as a result of the tour of riot duty, but others did not."

Col. S. Potter, Chief of Ordnance, in his report on Batteries B and C, says, among others things: "The inspection of Battery B was the first one held in the armory recently acquired by it. This command was for many years quartered in a stable and drilled upon the laws of an adjacent property. No command in the State has labored against such adverse conditions to build up an efficient organization. The drill floor of the new armory is not large enough. Much improvement was noted in the steadiness of the men and generally in their discipline. Books and papers, which in last year's report received unfavorable comment, had been well kept during the past year and were brought up to date. The varying colors of the neckties detracts much from the appearance of the command. Battery C lacks discipline and too little dependence is placed upon his subordinates by the captain."

The Cavalry division was inspected by Lieut. Col. J.



P. Penney, and was made up of 1st Troop, at Philadelphia, 2d Troop, at Philadelphia, Sheridan Troop, at Tyrone, and Governor's Troop at Harrisburg, and the condition of the troops was found to be satisfactory as regards efficiency. Property was found to be in good condition, excepting Governor's Troop.

Governor Pennington, in commenting upon the report, says: "The inspection revealed the fact that the recommendations of previous years as to the instruction of the individual soldier and the conducting of non-commissioned officers' schools has not been complied with as fully as the interests of the service require. This in some instances is shown to be due in a large degree to the inefficiency or lack of interest on the part of commissioned officers."

#### MICHIGAN NATIONAL GUARD.

Major W. T. Wood, 20th U.S. Inf., in his official report on the Michigan National Guard, which he inspected between April 23 and June 25 last, states that he visited twenty-eight different towns, inspecting forty companies. We make the following extracts from the report:

"The organization is substantially the same as the Regular Army. Of the 2,842 enlisted men, 2,066 were present at inspections; 776 were absent; percentage of absences, 27.3. No commissions are issued except upon a certificate from the examining board. The result has been to make promotions largely by seniority and to prevent the entrance into the service of incompetent officers. The regulations as to examinations has been strictly and impartially enforced. A number have been found disqualified. The preparation for the examinations has been of the greatest benefit to the officers, as shown in their interest and efficiency and in the excellent work they have done. Of the 165 officers now holding commissions, 132, or 80 per cent., saw service during the Spanish-American War. The knowledge and experience thus acquired has been of value to the State, and would be of great value to the United States in case of further active service."

"The officers have reached a point in their theoretical and practical instruction beyond which they have not advanced during the past year. This is largely due to the separation of the companies at one company stations. In the schools they have simply gone over the drill and firing regulations and the manual of guard duty, and the practical work has been only in the subjects of these books."

"The Military Board should prescribe a school season, the subjects to be studied, with the number of recitations in each; also to take up the old lycum system of the Regular Army; to direct each officer to write an essay on some subject selected by himself, after the essays have been read at the home stations to be forwarded to brigade headquarters and sent to other stations in turn. The best papers to be published at the expense of the State."

"The failure to enforce the regulation in regard to a physical examination before enlistment has introduced an unknown per cent. of physically disqualified men into

the National Guard, I should judge about 20 per cent. Otherwise the enlisted men are active and intelligent, of good bearing and appearance. The drill and discipline on the whole is also good. I except from this Company L, 2d Infantry, located at Iron Mountain. The troops are armed with 300 U.S. magazine rifles, Cal. 30 (Krag) and 1,968 Remington Lee rifles, Cal. 30. Total, 2,467 magazine rifles. The Guard is sufficiently armed and equipped for active duty in the field."

"Non-commissioned officers are well informed, capable and efficient. All the companies have gallery ranges. A few companies have ranges for rifle practice, but none with a range to exceed 500 yards. An inspector of rifle practice should be detailed to see that the course of practice is properly carried out."

"The 40 companies use 32 armories. Sixteen of these are halls with adjoining rooms not specially built for the purpose. The State allows each company \$500 per year for rent, heat, light and care of armory. Armories should be built by the State and supported by it, as is done in New York. If a few were built each year the work could be done without burden. The State of Michigan has had to call on its National Guard so seldom that its value is not appreciated."

"The enlisted men receive no pay except at camp. It would add much to the attendance at drills if men were paid a small sum for each drill attended and fined for those missed, say 50 cents per drill for not to exceed fifty drills per year. The annual brigade camp of instruction was held at Manistee, Mich., commencing Aug. 11, 1902, and continuing for ten days. The troops had a practice march from the railroad to the camp. They had a similar march back to the railroad on breaking camp. A limited amount of target practice was held. All the companies have, during the year ending June 30, 1903, participated in practice marches, and have gone into a camp of instruction of eight consecutive days, and have assembled at company of battalion armories or for target practice not less than twenty-four times and have been inspected by an officer of the Regular Army. Major Wood also recommended that the minimum size of companies be 48."

We shall give next week a full account of the encampments of the New Jersey and Maryland State troops, which will not be completed until Saturday of this week, after we have gone to press.

#### DETAIL FROM ARMY TO DUTY WITH MILITIA.

In addition to what has already appeared in our columns concerning the detail of officers of the Army and companies of Regular troops to duty with State troops, during the encampments the following will be found of interest:

The entire militia of Maine is to be assembled in the vicinity of Portland, August 23 to 29, for the purpose of participating in the combined Army and Navy maneuvers at Portland.

Vermont troops will encamp at the State camp near Fort Ethan Allen, Thursday, August 6, to Friday, August 14, inclusive. Capt. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf., has been designated as instructor.

The two companies of Connecticut Coast Artillery, stationed at New London, will participate in the Army maneuvers at New London, July 10 to 20; the remaining brigade, four regiments, go into camp at Niantic for six days August 10, 1903. Major James S. Pettit, Inspector General, will attend as instructor.

Riot duty in Delaware and Virginia make it improbable that there will be any encampment this year in these States.

West Virginia will hold its annual encampment at the State camp grounds near Huntington, August 4 to 13. Two companies from Madison Barracks will attend.

It is expected that at least one company of the 16th Infantry from Fort McPherson will be sent to the South Carolina Camp.

The 2d and 4th Regiments of the Georgia State troops held their annual encampment at Griffin from June 22 to 30, and the 1st and 3d Regiments at Augusta, July 6 to

13, at which encampments Col. S. C. Mills, Inspector General of the Army, attended as instructor. The Cavalry troops of Georgia will hold their encampment at Savannah, July 20 to 27, and this camp will be attended by a troop of the 7th Cavalry from Chickamauga. Georgia has a battalion of four batteries of Coast Artillery and two light batteries, and these troops are to hold their annual encampment at Fort Screven, at which encampment Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Artillery Corps, is to attend as instructor.

The Florida troops are to go into camp about the middle of August, and General Chaffee has been instructed to send a company of the 16th Infantry from Fort McPherson to participate, as also an officer as instructor.

The National Guard of Alabama went into camp at Montgomery, commencing July 8. Company H, 16th U. S. Inf., from Fort McPherson was present, and also Capt. William H. Johnson, of that regiment, as instructor.

There have been several several conferences between the Governor of Texas and General Grant with reference to the best method of securing joint participation in outdoor instruction this summer. The Texas troops are reported to be in excellent condition, and the recent legislation doubling the strength of the organized militia has greatly accelerated interest in its National Guard. Unfortunately, the Regular troops in Texas are just now in process of changing station.

#### SOME NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The annual encampment of the N.G. of the District of Columbia will be held at a point known as the "George Reinelt Farm," Marshall Hall, Md., from July 23 to Aug. 1, and will be known as Camp Ordway. The battery of Artillery mustered on June 30, 1903, will be designated as 1st Battery Field Artillery.

Adjutant General Sackett, of Rhode Island, announces the following as the ten leading organizations in relative order of merit, in accordance with the report of the inspecting officers: 1. Troop B, 1st Battalion of Cavalry; 2. Co. E, 1st Infantry; 3. 1st Machine Gun Battery; 4. Battery A, Light Artillery; 5. Co. G, 1st Infantry; 6. Co. H, 2d Infantry; 7. Co. B, 1st Infantry; 8. Co. A, 1st Infantry; 9. Co. C, 1st Infantry; 10. Co. E, 2d Infantry.

Colonel Dyer, of the 12th N.Y., has made an excellent appointment on his staff in the person of Frederick M. Vermilye, who has been appointed a battalion adjutant. During the war with Spain he served as regimental adjutant of the 12th Volunteers, and had previously served in Troop A, and as 1st Lieutenant of Co. A, 12th. After the war Lieutenant Vermilye resigned, and being known as a popular and energetic officer, his re-entry in the 12th is received with much satisfaction. Co. C will hold a summer night's festival at Manhattan Casino Thursday evening, Aug. 6.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston are actively at work making preparations for the visit of the Honorable Artillery Company of London in October. It is thought that at least 175 will come over, under command of Lieut. Col. the Right Honorable the Earl of Denbigh. The program includes a visit to Providence, R.I., Oct. 3, harbor excursions, reception and banquet Oct. 5, visit to West Point, New York, Washington, Niagara Falls and Montreal Oct. 12, Oct. 14, reception at Country Club, return banquet to Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company by Honorable Artillery Company, Thursday, Oct. 16. Honorable Artillery Company sails for England.

The brigade of Massachusetts Naval Militia is hard at work in preparation for its annual tour of duty with the North Atlantic Squadron in the maneuvers off Portland Aug. 22 to 29 inclusive. The Fall River companies are taking advantage of every fine Saturday and Sunday for practical work on the U.S.S. Inca. The following officers of the brigade are associate members of the U.S. Naval Institute of Annapolis: Capt. George R. H. Buffington, Lieut. Comdr. William B. Edgar, Lieut. James Marshall, Lieut. Jennes K. Dexter, Lieut. Richard P. Borden and Lieut. Minor S. Wilcox, also the following ex-officers: Lieut. James O. Porter and Lieut. J. Blon Richards.

Major Charles H. Barthman, 47th N.Y., has been unanimously elected lieutenant colonel, vice Quirk, deceased. He is a young officer of most excellent record.

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but no particular date can be promised for answers.

CLARENCE.—The new U.S. Springfield rifle cannot be purchased in open market. Only a limited number of rifles are as yet manufactured.

SUBSCRIBER asks if a man serves thirteen years in the Army honorably, and is discharged from there on account of disability in line of duty, and enlists again in the Army or in the Navy as a recruit under the same name, can he be tried for fraudulent enlistment? Tom says he can be tried for fraudulent enlistment in the Army, and Jack says he can be tried for fraudulent enlistment in the Navy. Answer: His discharge from the Army prevents him from being tried by War Department order, but if it is discovered while he is in the Navy that he enlisted under a false name, he can, but probably would not, be tried by order of Navy Department.

W. H. asks to whom he should apply for a position as inspector of the Constabulary in the Philippine Islands? Answer: These appointments are made upon recommendation of Philippine Commission.

A. E.—Army Regulations 156 as amended by G.O. 28, C.S., A.G.O., states than an application for purchase of discharge "will not be entertained unless accompanied by a statement of the soldier's immediate commanding officer showing the condition of his accounts," his accounts with the United States being understood. Money in the hands of his commanding officer is not part of his account with the United States no more than would be money in a bank. Therefore, money received from a soldier to complete the price of discharge purchase must be at once deposited by the officer with a paymaster and a deposit receipt returned. The application can then correctly state that the soldier's accounts with the Government show enough due him to settle all indebtedness to the United States and pay the purchase price.

E. E. B. asks where the 30th U.S. Infantry will be stationed when it returns from Manila in 1894? If the posts of the regiment have not been determined yet, perhaps the department has? Answer: This has not been determined. It is too far in advance to state where any of the regiments scheduled to return in 1894 will be stationed.

A. B. writes: "An argument arises between a sergeant and a corporal, viz: Sergeant holds that in a competitive examination for a Civil Service appointment, a civilian who attains a percentage of 90 or over is given preference above a soldier who has been discharged by reason of sickness or disability contracted in line of duty, who attains an average of 65 per cent. Who wins? Sergeant, who holds civilian is given preference, or corporal, who holds soldier is given preference before civilian?" Answer: The corporal is correct. A soldier honorably discharged for disability contracted in line of duty making a mark of 65 per cent. goes to top of Register of Civil Service Eligibles, and is given preference over all civilians, no matter what percentage they made. This is an official decision given by the Civil Service Commission.

W. E. D. writes: While at Infantry drill school of the company, the command "Left oblique" was given by the instructor when the company was in columns of fours, it was done so poor, that the instructor halted it in columns of fours; gave the command "Half left face," pointed out to the men their relative position to be maintained in the oblique march. Whilst the company was at the half left face in columns of fours, he gave the command "Forward march," when the men went in the left oblique and halted it by the command "Company halt;" the company halted and remained at the oblique all but one man, he half faced to the right, and was directed half face to the left. After the drill he made a protest to the instructor and was told that he was wrong. Now this man claims that the company was at company drill, and that when it was halted to point out the relative position of the men in left oblique as per par. 134, Infantry Drill Regulations, that they should have gone to the front by stepping off in a right half face at the command of "Forward march," and that at the proper command having the men half left face in columns of fours was oblique march if he wished then to go left oblique, not forward march as he gave, and that when it was halted by the command "Company

halt," when marching left oblique that he should have halted and half faced to the right. I claim that this man was right and that the instructor was wrong. Answer: If for instruction, a company is halted facing in the direction it is executing an oblique, to continue the march in an oblique direction the command should be "Oblique march," and at the command "Halt;" unless otherwise instructed for drill purposes, the men would half faced to the front.

J. P.—Your questions are not as clear as they might be, but in answer to them we would say that any soldier quitting his post as a sentry, or quitting any duty without orders, or until properly relieved, commits a serious military offence for which he is court-martialed. A man must not leave the confines of his camp without permission and must, if he wants to avoid trouble, obey strictly all orders. If you are told not to leave your company street, you must stay there.

C. F. asks: Was it a rule and does such a rule exist that when a man enlisted for a term of years and died within that period (assuming that war was not in progress) before making disposition of the remains, the heart was taken from the deceased body and forwarded to some department at Washington, D.C., and there kept in a state of preserve as a matter of medical research? Answer: This statement is positively false. It is not the rule to cut a dead soldier's heart out for the medical museum, and never has been. In some special case this may have happened years ago.

ALTERNATE asks: If a third alternate passes all the mental requirements for admission to Annapolis this year, but his principal also passes and is therefore admitted; and then if the third alternate is appointed as principal next year he will have to pass the mental examinations as principal, having already passed them the year before as third alternate. Answer: He would not be required to pass the mental examination again; only the physical.

J. P. C.—There is at Newport a school for machinists with the object of fitting men particularly for the Torpedo Boat Service. At this school coal passers and firemen are taken and trained for machinists. On completion of the course they are given a certificate of graduation entitling them to receive \$2.00 per month extra pay, but they must have qualified attaining a proficiency of not less than 80 per cent., and will be given the next higher rating if so recommended by the officer in charge of the class. This school is not at New York.

C. L. K.—There is a class for machinist at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and to become eligible for a certificate of graduation entitling the holder thereof to draw the extra pay of \$2.00 per month he must qualify in all the prescribed branches attaining a proficiency of not less than 80 per cent. The length of the time which this course of instruction takes depends entirely on the candidate.

J. W. H.—The 11th U.S. Infantry will, it is expected, come home from Manila in 1904.

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## BORN.

ALBRIGHT.—At Topeka, Kas., July 6, 1903, a daughter, to the wife of W. A. Albright, former captain of 20th Kansas Volunteers.

DAWSON.—At St. Louis, Missouri, April 3, 1903, a daughter, to the wife of James J. Dawson, Civil Service messenger. Division of the Philippines.

HARRIS.—At Fort Monroe, Va., July 6, 1903, to the wife of Capt. Frank E. Harris, Art. Corps, a daughter.

KARNES.—At Annapolis, Md., July 10, 1903, to the wife of Lieut. Franklin D. Karnes, U.S.N., a son.

PALMER.—At Whipple Barracks, A.T., July 4, 1903, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. Guy G. Palmer, U.S.A.

SEAY.—At San Francisco, July 10, 1903, to the wife of Capt. Samuel Seay, Jr., 2nd U.S. Inf., a son, Henry Tilton, grandson of Lieut. Col. Henry R. Tilton, U.S.A.

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HUDSON-KIMBERLY PUBLISHING CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.**FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.**

The trooping of the color in the British army on the occasion of the King's birthday is distinctly a survival of mediaevalism, the Army and Navy Gazette thinks,—“at its best it is a triumphant proof of the perfection attained in certain branches of military training; those, to speak plainly, which are the least in request nowadays. Precision in the carriage of arms and the exact performance of marching in slow time have ceased to be essential conditions of efficiency, and there are some progressive spirits who would have done with them, as establishing a wrong standard of excellence. In an era when the exercise of the highest individual intelligence is the first lesson to be inculcated, it seems a waste of time and effort to be aiming at the ideals introduced by the old German drill sergeants. There is some justification, of course, for the time-honored parade. It is well to maintain old traditions symbolic of the might and majesty of the Crown, for the ‘trooping’ is part and parcel of the dignity of the Court.”

The Russian army has lately lost three officers of distinction, the Army and Navy Gazette says. General Bibikoff, commanding the 10th Division of Cavalry; who died at Kharkoff, had distinguished himself in 1877-78 in the war with the Turks, and in 1879 received a sword of honor for his services at Geok-Tepe. General Baron Rosen was a retired officer, and had served in the Russo-Turkish war. More interesting was the personality of Lieut. General Sederholm, of the Engineers, who died at Helsingfors after serving sixty-three years. In 1855 he was captain of Engineers at Kinburn when the place was attacked, and had charge of the defensive works. When the flag of truce was sent in after the bombard-

ment with an officer to demand surrender, Captain Sederholm went to meet the emissary. General Kokhanovitch, commanding the place, was ready to surrender, but Sederholm, as chief of Engineers, vigorously protested, pointing to the regulation, under which it could not capitulate until it had been assaulted at least three times. He was overruled, and a violent altercation followed, in the course of which the general threatened to kill Sederholm. That energetic officer was imprisoned, but afterwards received much honor. He designed the defences of Kerch, and in 1882 was appointed director of engineers in the Finland district. A naval officer who also fought against England in the Crimean war has died—Rear Admiral A. F. Elsberg, who took part in the defence of Sebastopol. After the sinking of the Russian fleet he had command of the sixth bastion, which he conducted with distinction.

The language question is the subject of heated discussion in the Hungarian army, where the desire to make German the military language is being stoutly resisted. Half the inhabitants of Hungary do not understand the Magyar language. The Croats, Servians, Roumanians, and Germans preserve with jealousy their native tongue.

An English paper states that the word “rag,” which has come into notice by its application to British Army hazing, is a good old verb found in use among the Icelanders, meaning to banter or irritate, for we find it used in “bullyrag” and “ragamuffin,” originally meaning a kind of demon.

The British arsenal officials are said to have arrived at the conclusion that during the recent explosion seven 9.2 in. shells exploded, representing 322 pounds of lyddite and 3,171 pounds of steel forming the shells. Pieces of the latter were picked up as far as half a mile from the damaged buildings.

The Remount Department of the British Army, which consisted of eight persons, bought yearly before the Boer war, 2,500 horses. The fact that with the addition of only three officers and four clerks to their force they were required to expend \$35,000,000 on horses in one year of war is held by the English Committee on Public Accounts to show that more attention should be given hereafter to this department of English administration.

The Havana Post has a glowing account of the celebration of Fourth of July by patriotic American citizens in Cuba. A leading event of the day was the reception given by the American Minister, Herbert G. Squires, at his handsome residence in Marianao. The Post says: “The officers of the United States Army and their men were very evident. Two hundred and fifty soldiers went

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from their various stations near Havana to special street cars which carried them to Concha where Minister Squires had a special train awaiting them to carry them to Marianao. The Minister desired that the soldiers should have an opportunity of enjoying themselves and he certainly can congratulate himself as having succeeded to the soldiers' utmost satisfaction. Fifteen hundred sandwiches of all classes had been prepared, while there were also barrels of liquid refreshments.” A display of fireworks, such as has never been seen in Cuba except on the occasion of the inauguration of the Republic, was one of the features of the evening. The music was furnished by the Artillery band. A dinner was given on the Fourth at the Havana Yacht Club. Among the speakers was Major James E. Runcie, Lieutenant, U.S.A., retired.

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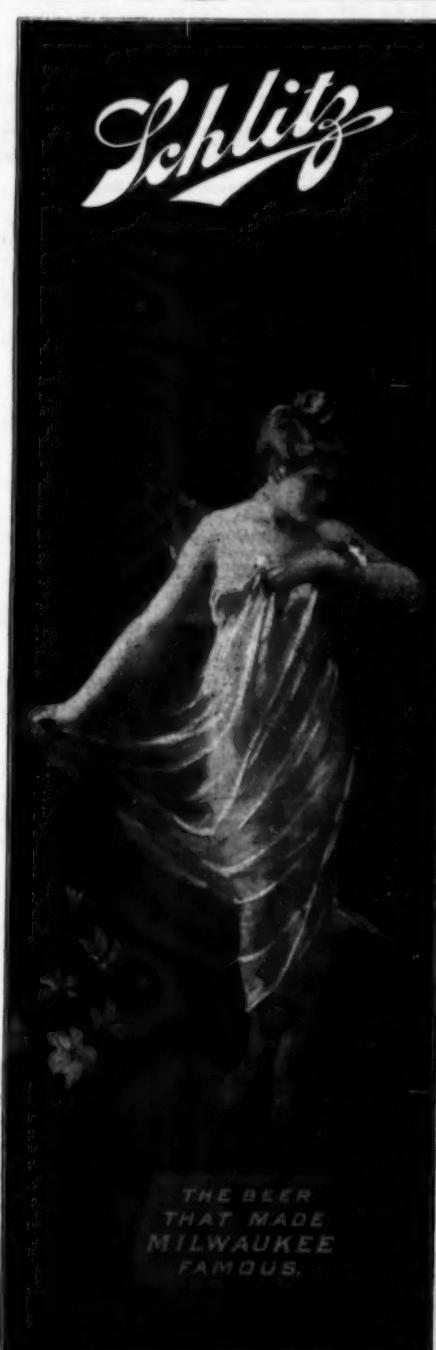
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July 18, 1903.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

1171

## THE HUMORS OF WAR.

Among the humors of the late war the following incident well deserves to be recorded. The true Irish flavor about it is equal to anything in Lever's novels. I may say that this narrative comes from an officer of whose veracity and accuracy I am perfectly satisfied:

"Sometime in the year 1901 a certain regiment of the Irish Yeomanry arrived at Springfontein, under an officer well known as a good sportsman in his county in Ireland. On his arrival he was ordered to join a column in the neighborhood of Smithfield, some forty miles distant. He started with his men to find the column. Thus, however, like many things in South Africa, was more easily ordered than executed. In a country in which you can hide 100,000 men in a ten mile square, and lose them, it was not surprising that he was unable to find a column of 500 men. After wandering for a few days aimlessly, the colonel thought it better to return, and he and his gallant men struck the railway line some four miles south of Springfontein.

"As soon as the force was perceived, the nearest blockhouse promptly opened fire on the Yeomanry. The gallant colonel, who had come out to fight and was not going to be disappointed if he could help it, at once saw his opportunity. He put out his men in skirmish order, and made a determined and well-conceived attack on the offending blockhouse. The noise of battle awakened the attention of the nearest blockhouse on the north side, which also promptly opened fire on the right flank of the Irishmen. The battle continued merrily for two hours or so, and a spirited assault was about to be made on the first blockhouse by the Yeomanry when an armored train arrived on the scene, and, the nature of the conflict being discovered, stopped the hostilities. The colonel of the Yeomanry, being asked why he returned the fire of the blockhouse, replied in excited accents, 'Begorra, they fired on me men.' It is said he was ordered to go to Pretoria to explain matters, but his ingenuous reply so charmed Lord Kitchener that nothing further was ever heard of 'the battle of Springfontein.'—London Truth.

## WAR PRICES IN RICHMOND.

"When I hear a friend of mine complain of prices on the bill of fare of any highly toned hotel restaurant, I tell him he ought to have lived in the South during the closing days of the war, and take his meals at any first class restaurant, and then he would see that, in comparison with the prices of to-day, things to eat are almost

given away," said T. J. Wilson, of Virginia, at the New Willard, to a Washington Star man recently. "Why, during the days of '64, you had to carry a basketful of money to buy enough meats and vegetables for a family dinner. And it was the same way if you took your best girl to supper after the theater. In looking over some old documents the other day, I came across a price list of articles served by the old Oriental restaurant at Richmond. The prices that prevailed then seem worse than robbery now to those not acquainted with the then existing conditions. For instance, a plate of soup cost just \$1.50. Think of that! And it wasn't green turtle soup. For an order of turkey or chicken you were taxed \$3.50, while for roast beef you paid \$3 an order. If you had an appetite for rockfish you could get a plate of it for \$5. Fried oysters also commanded the same price. Pure coffee was \$3 a cup, pure tea \$2 and fresh milk \$2. Bread and butter was worth \$1.50 per order. The cheapest articles on the list were cabbage and potatoes; an order of either cost \$1. Ham and eggs was a popular dish at \$3.50. A dozen on the half shell brought \$5. But it was the drinkables that brought fancy prices. A cold bottle of champagne or Madeira cost \$50, sherry was worth \$35, port \$25 and claret \$20. Malt liquors were high in proportion. Porter and ale could not be had under \$12 per bottle; half bottles were sold for \$6. Whisky and brandy were sold by the drink. French brandy was \$3, while rye whisky and apple brandy were dispensed over the bar or at the table for \$2 drink. Havana cigars, good ones, were worth \$1 apiece. And in those days we heard nothing of a beef trust or whisky trust. When you consider the service given by the leading hotels of the country and the amount of money invested by the companies that own them, I think the prices of to-day are reasonable, and that it is not good for them to register a kick every time the waiter hands you a check for a well cooked meal."

## WHEN THERE WERE BUFFALOES.

The recent death of Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, the last of "the fighting McCooks" to leave the United States Army, recalls a story of his first year as a soldier, which he told to a Sun reporter seven years ago when he retired from the Army.

General McCook, then a second lieutenant, left West Point in 1852 and was almost immediately sent to join an expedition that was going from St. Louis, by way of Fort Leavenworth in Kansas, to establish a series of posts in New Mexico. The party consisted of 23 commissioned

officers, 13 women, 500 enlisted men and 200 horses for the dragoons, as they were then called, at the forts.

The first obstacle that the troops ran into was herds of buffaloes. These were the days when there were really buffaloes. The party first met the herds at Council Grove.

"Buffaloes," said General McCook, "were in sight as far as the eye could reach, steadily and almost resistlessly moving northward from their winter feeding grounds in Texas, seeking the fresh succulent grasses of early spring.

"These vast herds of buffaloes greatly impeded the progress of our command. At times we were compelled to halt the main command and send forward an advance guard to open a way through the herds. We had to picket our camping places to prevent the stampeding of our horses and mules, and every morning an advance guard started out half an hour ahead of the main command to break a way through the buffalo droves.

"We were more or less annoyed by these animals until we crossed the Arkansas. It was no trick at all to ride among them and spear a buffalo cow or bull with our bayonets. We lived royally on buffalo meat during all of June."—New York Sun.

An important decision has just been rendered by Chancellor Heiskell, of the High Court of Chancery of Memphis,

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## A QUESTION OF TITLES.

The city treasurer of Edinburgh, Colonel Sir Robert Cranston, who has lately been knighted by King Edward, was called upon recently by a commercial traveller, who wished to see the colonel on business. As Sir Robert, like most of his associates, is of the volunteer corps, not of the regular army, the traveller's inquiry was for Mr. Cranston. Colonel Cranston, he was informed, was out.

"Oh, very well; can I see Mr. —— then?" (mentioning another member of the firm).

"Major —— is out, too."

"And is Mr. —— out, also?"

"I am very sorry to say that Captain —— has just left to attend a musketry class."

The exasperated traveller turned to go, when he was recalled and asked if he wished to leave any message.

"Well," he replied, "it's of no consequence, but you might just say, if you think of it, that Lord Wolseley looked in."—Harper's Weekly.

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